

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928

NUMBER 25

Timken Sweeps On!

EVERY one familiar with the industry knows how the use of Timken Bearings in the textile field has been increasing phenomenally—until Timken Bearings are today a conspicuous factor throughout the whole industry.

Timken's position is indicated not alone by the *number of equipment makers* who feature Timkens. It is indicated not alone by the *prominence of the makers* who equip with Timkens. It is indicated not alone by *variety of application*. Timken's position is indicated by the combination of all these factors.

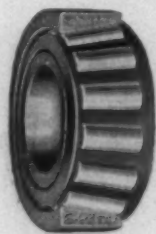
Why this remarkable trend to Timkens? Simply performance on the job, made possible by Timken *POSITIVELY ALIGNED ROLLS*, the Timken tapered principle, and Timken electric steel. The textile manufacturer knows what that means. His experience with Timken-

equipped machines, over a period of years, has proved conclusively that Timken rigidity, stamina, endurance, compactness, simplicity, and protection against dripping, are foremost factors in satisfactory operation and greater profits.

Timken's position in the textile industry was inevitable. Every month sees Timken Bearings going into more electric motors, line shafting, pillow blocks, unit mountings, looms and mill equipment of every type.

Is it due to advertising, merchandising, salesmanship? They have helped, but only because they tell of the superiority of a superior product. Clear superiority is what has established Timken's position in textiles, as in other important industries. Timken's position was inevitable. Timken sweeps on—to dominance!

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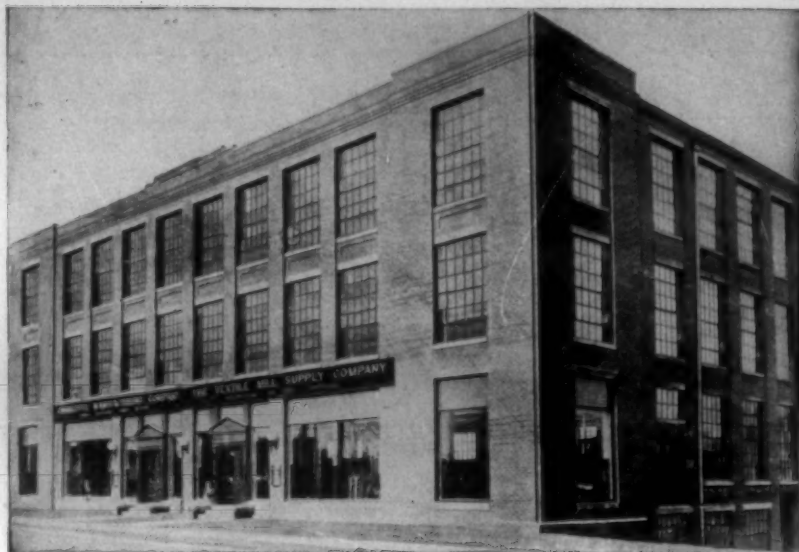
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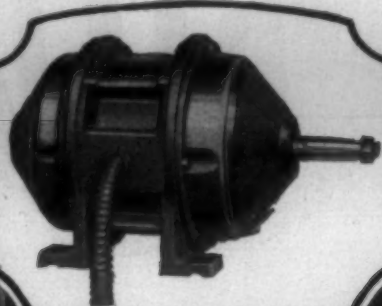
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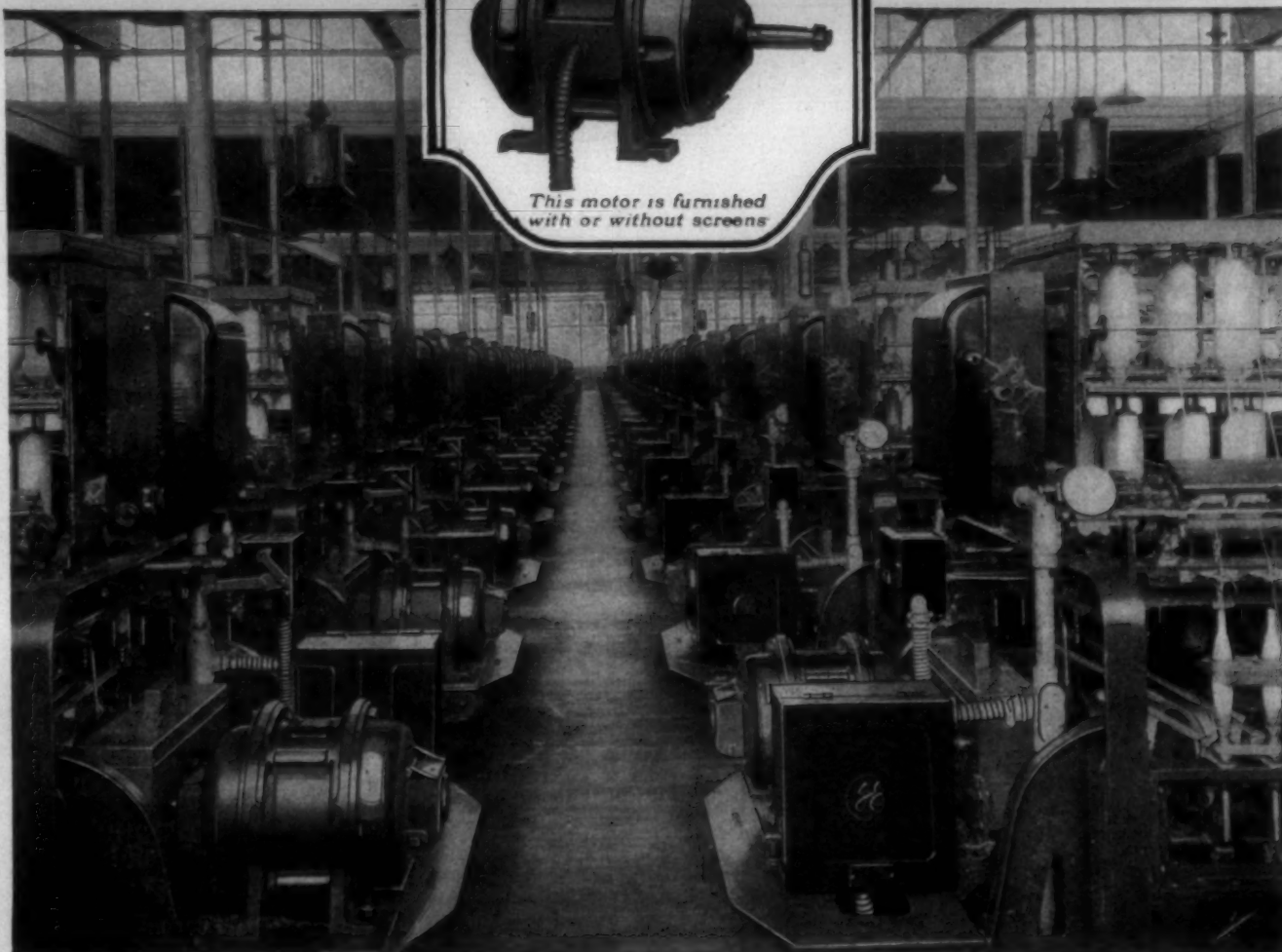
They run at constant speed. There is no slipping as in line-shaft drive. The result is uniformity of machine speed, higher production, and better quality of yarn.

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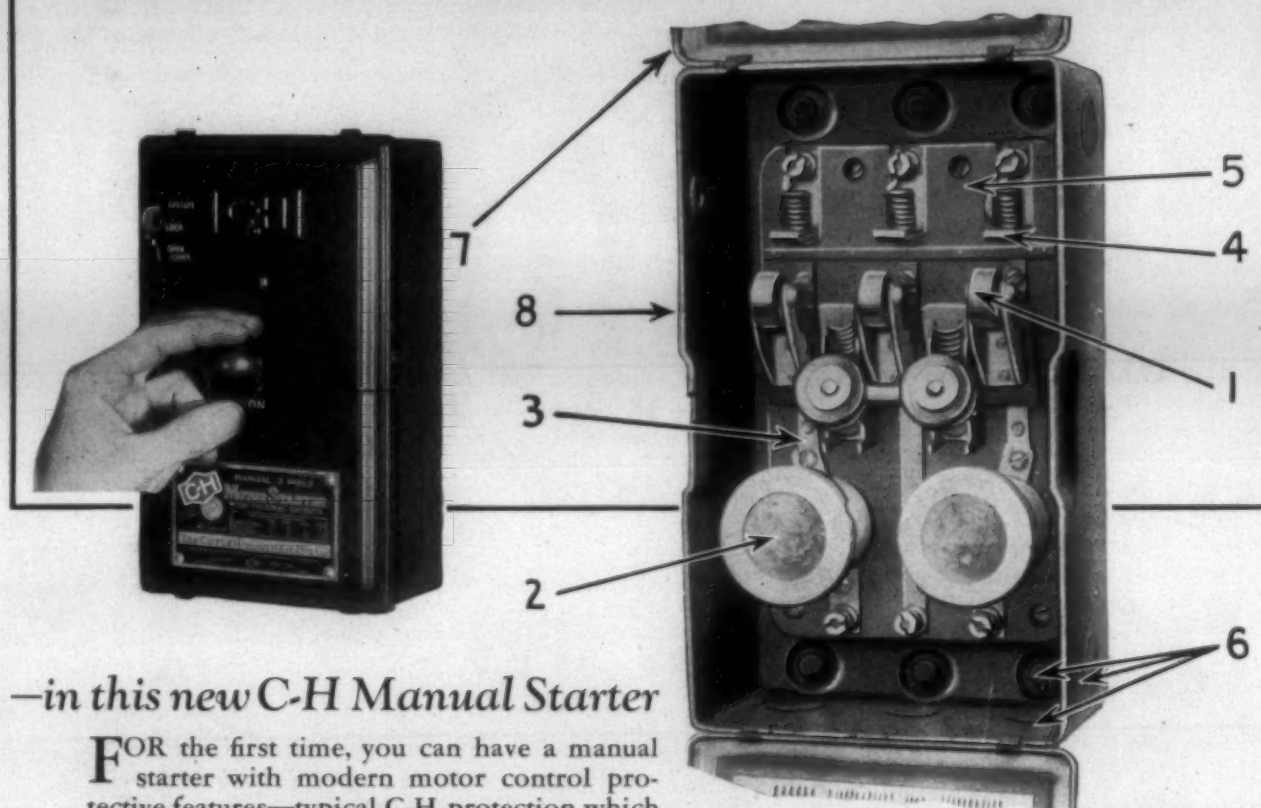
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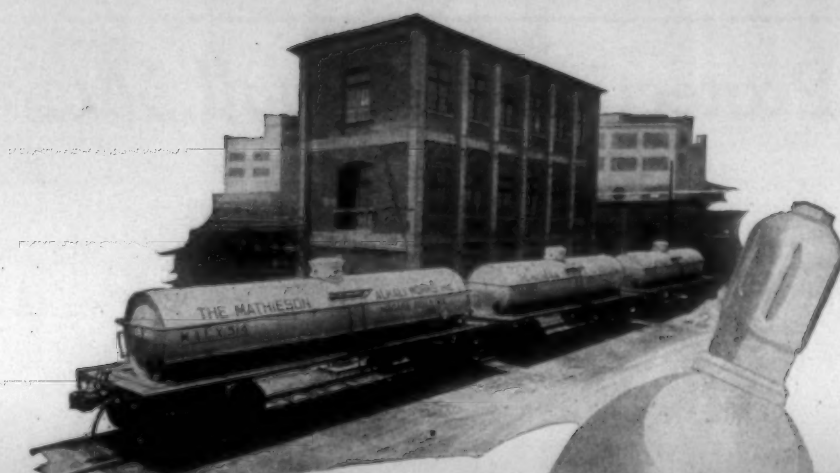
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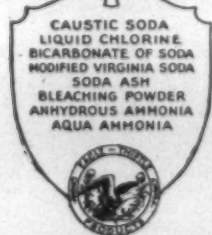
The Control Equipment Good Electric Motors Deserve



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 34

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Cotton Crop of the United States 1927-1928

Annual Report of H. G. Hester, Secretary New Orleans Cotton Exchange

The commercial crop of the United States for the year ending July 31st, 1928, amounted to 14,443,934 bales, showing a decrease under the crop of 1926-27 of 4,761,995 bales, under the crop of 1925-26 of 1,170,773 and under the crop of 1924-25 of 254,422.

Material decreases are shown in all three divisions but mainly in the other Gulf States.

The figures in round numbers are Texas under last year 1,205,000 bales; other Gulf States under last year 2,334,000; Atlantic States under last year 1,223,000.

These comparisons, it must be remembered, refer to the commercial crop and not to growth. In other words, the growth, as indicated in table below, was 13,906,000, whereas the commercial crop was 14,444,000 or 538,000 more marketed from previous growths.

In Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, the average was middling to strict middling; in the Memphis district, which embraced handlings from most of the Gulf States, the average was middling, while in the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia and Alabama, the range was from middling to strict middling with the leaning towards middling.

Grade comparisons with the six previous crops are as follows:

1927-28	Middling to strict middling;
1926-27	Strict low middling to middling;
1925-26	Strict low middling;
1924-25	Middling;
1923-24	Strict low middling to middling;
1922-23	Middling;
1921-22	Middling.

On the face of the figures, it looks as if the season should be regarded as fairly prosperous. The crop of lint cotton averaged in value \$37.56 a bale higher than the monster production of 1926-27 and we received for the 14,444,000 bales marketed (including linters) \$210,000,000 more than we did for the 19,206,000 of the previous year's total. Or put it otherwise, we sold 4,762,000 bales less for \$210,000,000 more. In the final analysis, the advantage, if any was in favor of the producer. Financial results to the trade have generally proven unsatisfactory and, to put it in the words of a leading mill authority, "the entire cotton year has been a poor one for the cotton manufacturing industry." The key-note to the domestic situation is the claim "that with all the effort put forth by the manufacturers and the various associations, it has been impossible to establish cotton goods on a profitable basis."

In reference to the trade, the season opened with bullish enthusiasm and considerable spot speculation; then came official government propaganda predicting price reductions and inflated carry-over claims undermining public confidence. These with the fact that buying organizations set for a repetition of the heavy business incident to the monster crop, to a great extent completed with themselves both in buying and selling with more or less disregard to profit. Thus, while the spot market stubbornly resisted the declining tendency, yielding gradually while the bulk of the crop was being marketed, the greatest drop was not reached until after November and the low point was in the month of February when the average value per bale was \$92.47, compared with a September average of \$111.66.

Altogether the season has been more or less paradoxical fraught with rumors and propaganda the reverse of beneficial to the usual order of procedure.

Whatever the results to buyers and manufacturers, producers not only disposed of all of the year's crop but also 538,000 bales additional from past crops.

In considering values, it must be remembered that most of this year's growth was high grade cotton, whereas last year the growth averaged strict low middling to middling, indicating a considerable percentage of low grades much of which sold for almost a song early in the season.

What the absence of low grades this year meant to those who contracted in advance to deliver them, is food for consideration.

Of the exports, which were in round numbers 7,830,000 bales, Germany again led with 2,177,000, a reduction from last year of 776,000; we sent to Great Britain 1,440,000 which was under last year 1,143,000; France took from us 899,000 which was short of last year 123,000; to Italy we exported 696,000 or, say, 94,000 less. Our exports to the Orient were slightly in excess of a round million bales short of last year, of which deficiency 651,000 bales were in the shipments to Japan, 120,000 China and 232,000 to India. In fact, to India, of which there has been so much talk in and out of print, we exported only 66,740 bales during the entire year.

Our exports, which totaled 7,830,000 against 11,244,000, a shortage of 3,414,000, were in fact almost the limit which this country could afford to send abroad from its reduced supply.

The average grade of the crop, as above stated, was middling to strict middling and the average price obtained for the crop, based on the ten markets designated by the secretary of agriculture, was 49.30 cents per pound.

The average price of middling (which was not the average of the crop) was 19.72, comparing with 12.96 cents last year, 19.88 year before last and 24.27 in 1924-1925.

The average commercial value per bale of lint cotton was \$104.29 against \$66.73 last year, \$100.92 year before last and \$124.05 in 1925-25.

The low point was in February, which averaged \$92.47 per bale and the high point in September of \$111.66, the month of the government propaganda, sagging from month to month during which, including September, over 10,800,000 bales, or 70 per cent of the crop was marketed.

The course of values from month to month is probably best indicated by the following statement of average values per bale, viz:

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Aug.	\$100.68	\$88.05	\$117.18	\$138.69	\$126.80	\$111.87	\$ 65.74
Sept.	111.66	79.72	116.98	119.72	144.70	108.67	99.34
Oct.	107.35	62.28	103.96	122.60	150.77	115.24	97.78
Nov.	103.99	61.27	97.42	124.74	172.08	132.20	88.80
Dec.	99.82	59.29	94.67	122.95	176.75	132.46	88.20
Jan.	96.97	63.77	99.60	122.52	172.95	143.02	85.01
Feb.	92.47	67.47	98.11	127.04	162.30	149.52	84.13
Mar.	98.55	69.00	87.90	131.81	145.61	157.99	86.08
Apr.	103.83	67.98	86.98	126.64	153.91	147.49	86.33
May	107.88	77.17	86.61	121.48	154.82	138.14	98.87
June	109.43	80.97	84.39	123.48	147.75	148.36	110.78
July	110.48	86.72	87.01	122.92	146.03	131.60	111.89

The total value of the crop compares with the previous six years as follows:

	Bales	Values
1927-28.....	14,443,934	\$1,440,514,259
1926-27.....	19,205,929	1,230,512,367
1925-26.....	15,614,707	1,550,811,562
1924-25.....	14,698,356	1,739,593,374
1923-24.....	11,290,397	1,658,243,040
1922-23.....	11,282,806	1,388,606,882
1921-22.....	11,653,133	1,053,181,372

These values which embrace the commercial crop (of lint and linters) only, do not include the value of the seed. Thus the value of the crop for the past year as stated is \$1,440,514,259; if the value of the seed be added, we should have a total of \$1,659,609,259. Last year, the total, including seed, was \$1,440,465,367, and the year before it was \$1,796,824,062.

In the foregoing calculations, the amount carried over in the interior of the Cotton Belt is dealt with, but in view of the importance of the "Carry-over" as a whole, the following details are appended:

Carry-over July 31st
(In thousands of Bales)

	This year	Last year
Southern mill stocks	631	951
Counted interior towns	241	248
Uncounted towns and plantations.....	(a) 750	(d) 1,030
Total held in Cotton Belt.....	1,622	2,229
U. S. port stocks	(b) 551	(c) 923
Northern mill stocks	414	553
European mill stocks and afloat.....	735	(c) 835
European port stocks	1,393	2,033
Stocks in interior and in transit outside of the Cotton Belt	120	132
Japanese port and mill stocks and afloat.....	4,835	6,765
	463	533
Total carry-over	5,298	7,293
Lint cotton carried over	5,078	7,012
Linters carried over	220	286
	5,298	7,298

- (a) Includes 64,000 new crop of 1928-29 ginned prior to July 31st
 (b) Includes 2,000 new cotton of crop of 1928-29 received at ports
 (c) Revised by addition of 60,000 to European mill stocks by Mr. Ellison.
 (d) Includes 106,000 new crop of 1927-28
 (e) Includes 9,000 new crop of 1927-28 received at ports.

Movement of Cotton into Sight

The following is a statement of the movement of cotton into sight for the past five seasons, with net adjustments of corrections, so as to afford an accurate showing for proper comparisons of the amount marketed during each month:

	1927-28	1926-28	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
August	834,248	558,523	790,696	394,930	537,967
September	2,045,097	2,138,747	2,382,407	1,862,181	1,488,236
October	2,897,535	3,901,252	3,205,375	2,828,334	2,380,883
November	2,606,303	3,648,910	2,982,985	2,850,852	2,144,288
December	1,691,244	2,701,262	2,558,057	2,516,788	1,705,435
January	915,233	1,575,278	1,193,158	1,397,600	895,121
February	645,075	1,211,831	760,891	875,742	420,390
March	727,521	1,287,048	710,492	826,447	376,854
April	727,809	876,865	625,578	512,518	399,425
May	705,074	690,988	509,092	316,841	406,230
June	301,766	365,509	225,409	130,060	220,976
July	339,439	128,932	131,103	153,881	254,101
Total brought into sight or marketed from plantations and smaller interior towns	14,436,344	19,085,145	16,065,243	14,666,174	11,235,936
Plus or minus decrease or increase of stocks left over at 29 lead-compared with close of previous season	7,590	120,784	†450,536	32,182	54,461
Total crop, bales	14,443,934	19,205,929	16,514,707	14,698,356	11,290,397

*Plus †Minus

American Mills

The story of the American mills is the reverse of satisfactory. In fact, seldom has a more pessimistic feeling existed among the mills both North and South. In the South for most of the year, a number of mills kept up a speed almost equal to last season's activity and while some cut out night work and others slowed down, yet the seasons results show an amount of consumption in excess of any previous year except last year's record total. In fact, never has the five million bale mark been reached except this and last season. Northern mills have slackened down to a greater extent. The complaint of a large percentage of the mills is that they have not been able to even as much as make a new dollar for an old one. There has been no buyers strike but the general public, the ultimate consumer, has never been more alert and when it was told officially in September by the United States government that raw cotton was too high and that there was a superabundant supply (even if the crop were short) by reason of an inflated carry-over from the previous season's growth, they were not slow to take heed, slackened purchases in anticipation of cheaper goods. The mills themselves, notwithstanding their organizations it seems, were the last to fully appreciate the situation and are consequently doing penance through

generally shorter hours and a complete shutdown of a large number in the South for the first weeks of July and August. In so far as the producer and the trade are concerned, the shutdown could not have happened at a better time of the year; the new crop is late and there is practically no cotton moving so that it can exert no great pressure on farmers or holders. The supply of raw cotton carried over in the interior is smaller than it was at this time year before last and the mills which hold about the same stocks as at the end of July 1926, are but moderately supplied with the raw material. That they should by shortening time, thus contribute towards reducing goods stocks is not unlikely to pave the way towards healthier markets and less unfavorable if not distinctly more favorable margins. There is no gainsaying that present sentiment among many of the most intelligent mill men is pessimistic but it is more than probable that conditions are temporary and not lasting. Like all other business organizations cotton mills cannot be run any considerable period at a loss. The public must have their goods and when it is made to understand that there is no further likelihood of lower goods markets it will not be slow in taking hold. As stated there is at present no pressure by producers to sell as their crops are not ready for market. When they are, if they use the same precautions in selling that are being pursued by the mills in buying there is no reason to apprehend other than healthy conditions on all sides.

The outlook is not unfavorable even though it may appear so to some whose judgments may ordinarily be relied upon.

This has been one of the years when takings by domestic mill have been less than their consumption. North and South, the mills in addition to takings have used up 459,000 of their last season's stocks.

Reference is made to annexed statement of takings, consumption and stocks, viz:

Southern Mill Takings and Consumption
(Including Linters)

American Cotton

Year Ending July 31st
(In Thousands)

	1928	1927
Stocks beginning of year	951	659
Takings for year	*4,996	*5,763
Consumption, year	5,947	6,422
Stocks close year	631	951

*Exclusive foreign cotton and California consumption.

Domestic Consumption of All Kinds
(In Thousands)

	Lint Bales	Linters Bales	†Foreign Bales	Total All kinds Bales
North*	1,494	485	230	2,209
South	5,051	265	66	5,382
Total North and South	6,545	750	296	7,591
Total North and South, last year	7,027	803	327	8,157

*Includes Pacific Coast and other Western States.

†In 500-pound bales.

World's Consumption of American Cotton

Referring to tabular statement, the World's Consumption of American cotton was 1,536,000 less than last year and 726,000 over year before last. Thomas R. Ellison, of Liverpool, cables me his estimate of mill stocks July 31st, as:

Great Britain 210,000 of all kinds, including 100,000 American; Continent 925,000 of all kinds, including 635,000 American.

Mr. Ellison revised his last year's figures by addition of 60,000 bales to Continental stocks of American.

World's Visible and Invisible Supply
Close of July—American Cotton
(In Thousands)

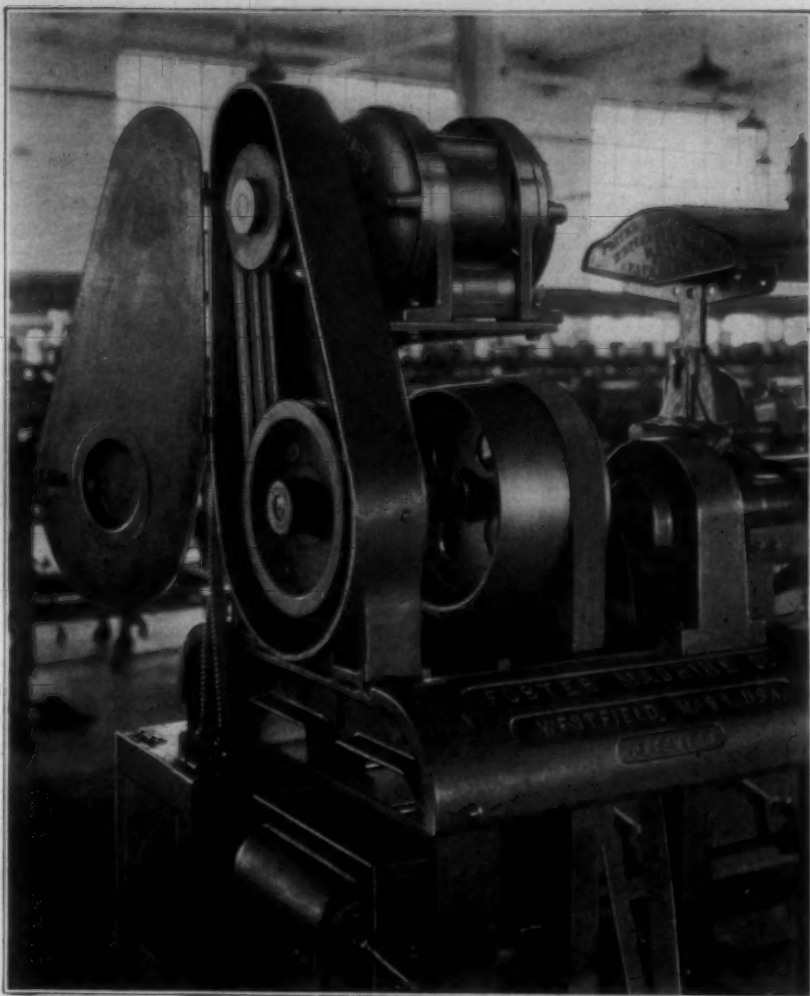
	1928	1927	1926
Mill stocks in U. S. close July.....	414	552	455
Mill stocks in Europe close July.....	735	*835	670
Japanese ports and mill stocks.....	1,149	1,388	1,125
	463	533	267
Visible supply American	1,612	1,921	1,392
	2,185	3,264	2,076

Total visible and invisible supply close July, including Japan

*Revised by Mr. Ellison by addition of 60,000 bales to Continental Stocks.

NOTE—Mill stocks in America embrace only Northern mills; stocks held by Southern mills July 31st, are counted in the old cotton left over in the Cotton Belt and are not included in the commercial crop.

(Continued on Page 34)



A Motor- Texrope Application to a Tire Cord Winder

Allis-Chalmers Motor and Texrope Drive on Foster Model 23 Tire Cord Winder, in Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga. One hundred and nineteen Ring Twisters and practically all other machinery in these mills are driven by Allis-Chalmers Motors and Texrope Drives, using individual and group applications.



THE Texrope Drive on this winder is provided with motor bracket having vertical adjustment and cast iron housing with suitable hinged door. Texrope Drives insure smooth starting without backlash; steady driving; and require no lubrication. An ideal drive for many types of winding machines on which jerky and sudden starting is detrimental to good winding.

Allis-Chalmers motors are efficient and reliable in operation. Bearings are perfectly closed to the entrance of dust and loss of lubricant which is assurance against oil drip. The combination — Allis-Chalmers steel frame motors, with Timken bearings, and Texrope Drives — insures continuity of operation, maximum output, and reduced maintenance.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS

and **TEXROPE DRIVES**

Odenheimer Has Plan To Stabilize Cotton

SPEAKING before the annual meeting of the Southern Commissioners of Agriculture in Atlanta, S. Odenheimer, president of the Lane Cotton Mills, of New Orleans, and head of the International Trade exhibition of that city, introduced a new movement to secure stability of the cotton market and protection for the farmer.

Mr. Odenheimer, who for years has been an advocate of the use of cotton bagging for baling cotton, and also for selling of cotton by net weight instead of by the gross, as is the prevalent custom, took as his topic "Cotton—the South's Monopoly." The Southern States of the Union have a world monopoly on cotton, he pointed out, but they do not use it to its fullest extent.

The possessors of a monopoly should be allowed to set the price on their product, but the Southern farmers are in the hands of the Eastern cotton brokers, Mr. Odenheimer stated. "Cotton is auctioned, not sold," he said, "and the farmer is forced to yield to the demands of the buyer." In any other business, the seller sets the price, not the buyer.

Odenheimer's Plan.

Mr. Odenheimer suggested a plan whereby the farmer would be guaranteed a stable price for his product, and would not be forced to submit to whimsical market fluctua-

tions. His article in the cotton situation, which is to be printed and distributed to farmers throughout the cotton States, is as follows:

"The South preeminently is devoted to agriculture. Anything which promotes agriculture benefits the South.

"Everyone is interested in the prosperity of the farmers.

"How then, can the farmers be assured of full returns for the product of their labor and expense of producing their main money crop—cotton? The South has not now, and never did have the power to name the price for cotton. The cotton grower has no price for his cotton—he sells it to the highest bidder.

"While demand and supply regulate the prices of all commodities it very seldom functions for cotton.

"The speculator forces cotton up or down, depending on the majority being bulls (buyers) or bears (sellers), or the price fluctuates to suit the manipulator's purpose.

"While the speculator sometimes may be influenced by the size of the crop, by weather and other conditions, and by the consumption of cotton, many instances are on record when, without apparent cause, violent fluctuations shook the market.

"For instance, a striking example of cotton this year:

"Cotton fluctuated 5c a pound be-

tween February and the end of April.

Why the Fluctuation?

"On January 1 it is known how much cotton is left over from the last crop, and no one living has, or can have any idea of the size of the coming crop.

"Hence, as only supply and demand should regulate the price of cotton, there should be no fluctuation during this time.

"Why, then, this 5c fluctuation during a period of time when demand and supply was known, and nothing of any consequence happened to influence the price of cotton?

"The South has a monopoly on cotton, as so aptly expressed in a New Orleans newspaper."

"The Southern States of this country produce the only cotton that will meet every spinning test and textile requirement," said a mill owner to the Southwide Cotton Council.

"In other words, the South has a monopoly—the richest, potentially, which any group has ever enjoyed. That the cotton farmer is not industrial master of modern economic life is a reflection upon the management of cotton production and cotton marketing which we have practiced.

Small Group Prospers.

"A comparatively small group of shrewd men get wealth through the

fluctuations of prices due to artificial conditions. The rank and file of Southern industry and the producer of the cotton have not yet awakened to the possibilities of this crop. Egypt, India, Mexico, and an area in South America, produce cotton. But the staple from these countries does not have all the spinning qualities possessed by our cottons.

"Nature has placed in the South incalculable wealth locked up in the problem of the economical production and marketing of cotton. Releasing this potential treasure is a job worthy of our best efforts. At present the laws of supply and demand are restricted if not stifled in their operation by speculation, by tricky juggling of carry-over figures, and by other 'market' practices.

"After all the problem of cotton prices touches all of us—not merely the farmer. The new South will in large measure depend upon the new attitude toward cotton.

"Cotton spinners are entirely dependent on the South's cotton. The South is the only region of the world where cotton can be grown of a character needed by and sufficient for the spinner.

"But while the South has a monopoly, it is now not in position to take advantage of it. It is a monopoly in theory only, not in practice. While the South is the only coun-

(Continued on Page 31)

SONOCO

"Velvet Surface Cone"

for Silk Yarns
Artificial Silk Yarns (of all
kinds) and for fine numbers
of Mercerized, Gassed and
Singed Cotton Yarns

slippage and distortion of fibers
eliminated.

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Testing U S Better Bobbins at 7500 R.P.M.

These young ladies are only a few of the many inspectors in our factories who do nothing but test U S Better Bobbins for true running on customers' spindles at 7500 r. p. m. Skilled, sensitive fingers eliminate the bobbins on which neither you, nor anyone else, can spin good yarn.

Run of the lathe, untested and uninspected bobbins can always be bought for less money than U S prices, but ask yourself or ask your spinner how much you save? Good bobbins play a more important part in good-yarn making than the average mill man will take the time to realize. Not so, however, with the best mills. That is the reason so many of them are U S equipped.

Investigate your bobbin situation and make out your next order to U S.

P. S.—Warp Filling Wind Bobbins, and Automatic Loom Quills or regular Filling Bobbins for rayon, are specialties with U S.

U S PRODUCTS

(For the Spinning Room)

Warp Bobbins,

Warp Filling Wind Bobbins,

Filling Bobbins of all kinds,

A. L. Bobbins or Quills, oiled, shellaced;—or enameled in our own Enamelling Plant,

Underclearer and Scavenger Rolls,

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All-Steel Section Beam Heads

All-Steel Adjustable Beam Heads



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Constant improvements developed under actual working conditions enable us to offer to the discriminating Executive a line of machinery that will give

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These features and many others are worthy of your investigation.

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AND ROVING FRAMES

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TWISTERS
(BAND OR TAPE DRIVEN)

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SPINDLES

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Government Forecasts Cotton Crop of 14,291,000 Bales

Washington, D. C.—Cotton crop of 14,291,000 bales standard weight, is estimated by Department of Agriculture on a condition of 67.9 per cent as of August 1 on 46,695,000 acres in cultivation July 1, less average abandonment, or a net of 44,953,000 acres.

Bureau of Census reports 87,888 running bales ginned from the crop of 1928 prior to August 1, compared with 162,283 in 1927 and 47,770 in 1926, counting round as half bales.

Indicated crop compares as follows in 500 pound bales:

August 1, 1928.....	14,291,000	Final, 1925.....	16,104,000
August 1, 1927.....	13,492,000	Final, 1924.....	13,628,000
August 1, 1926.....	15,621,000	Final, 1923.....	10,140,000
Final, 1927.....	12,955,000	Final, 1922.....	9,762,000
Final, 1926.....	17,977,000		

Condition figures compare:

Aug. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924	10-year average 1917-1926
67.9	69.5	69.8	65.6	67.4	67.3

Yield per acre of lint, in pounds, compares:

August 1, 1928.....	152.2	Final, 1925.....	167.2
August 1, 1927.....	156.8	Final, 1924.....	157.4
Final, 1927.....	154.5	Final, 1923.....	130.6
Final, 1926.....	182.6	Final, 1922.....	141.2

Five-year average, 1923 to 1927.....158.4

Ten-year average, 1917 to 1926.....156.3

Because of the dominant role played by the boll weevil, in determining the final yield per acre of cotton the Crop Reporting Board has made what is considered a proper allowance for weevil damage not reflected in condition figures as reported. The danger of damage from the boll weevil, in the judgment of the board, was considered to be fully as great as a year ago.

Production forecast compared by States, in 500-pound bales, and indicated yield per acre, in pounds of lint cotton, follow:

	—Bales of Product'n—		—Yield per Acre lbs.—		
	Indicated Aug. 1, 1928	Final 1927	Indicated Aug. 1, '28	Final 1927	10-yr Aver.
Virginia.....	48,000	31,000	280	230	142
North Carolina.....	973,000	861,000	253	238	256
South Carolina.....	897,000	730,000	170	148	191
Georgia.....	1,079,000	1,100,000	135	154	142
Florida.....	49,000	47,000	97	126	102
Missouri.....	132,000	115,000	171	188	248
Tennessee.....	401,000	359,000	173	178	176
Alabama.....	781,000	1,191,000	122	180	140
Mississippi.....	1,229,000	1,355,000	160	194	174
Louisiana.....	568,000	548,000	149	170	156
Texas.....	5,137,000	4,352,000	140	129	134
Oklahoma.....	1,419,000	1,037,000	149	138	151
Arkansas.....	1,136,000	1,000,000	154	157	168
New Mexico.....	82,000	70,000	396	352	273
Arizona.....	133,000	91,000	326	315	280
California.....	157,000	91,000	344	340	279
Others.....	10,000	7,000	171	160	197
United States.....	14,291,000	12,955,000	152.2	154.5	156.3
Lower Calif.....	100,000	45,000	299	194	.....

Condition of the crop by States, on August 1, compares:

	10-year aver.					
	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1917 to 1926
Virginia.....	82	75	72	75	51	72
N. Carolina.....	73	78	70	75	58	72
South Carolina.....	64	66	53	62	60	64
Georgia.....	62	65	59	66	73	63
Florida.....	62	71	74	80	75	66
Missouri.....	55	61	77	84	72	78
Tennessee.....	68	69	70	82	69	74
Alabama.....	59	70	67	74	70	66
Mississippi.....	66	68	68	81	67	70
Louisiana.....	66	64	67	69	58	64
Texas.....	70	69	73	49	66	63
Oklahoma.....	71	75	79	72	76	71
Arkansas.....	67	68	71	87	71	73
New Mexico.....	85	83	90	75	83	86
Arizona.....	87	85	88	92	92	92
California.....	90	90	98	90	91	98
Others.....	62	67	78	89	74	.....
U. S.	67.9	69.5	69.8	65.6	67.4	67.3

Production is estimated on the acreage remaining to be picked (44,953,000 acres) after deducting the ten-year average abandonment from the 46,695,000 acres in cultivation on July 1, 1928. Comparison by States follows:
(Continued on Page 34)

Lighting Installations in Textile Mills

By H. J. Littlefield, Recently of the Engineering Staff, Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

RESearch and experience in the textile industry have brought about a standardization in machine design, and, with this, a corresponding standardization of mill buildings, machine layouts, and the various accessories that are always needed.

A lighting system is one of the more important of these accessories. Every mill must operate under artificial illumination for a good portion of its time. Both in summer and winter there are the rainy and cloudy days and, in addition, daylight hours in winter are less than the working hours of the regular day shift. Again, one must always prepare for overtime work and night shifts. A recent survey in the South showed that the keen competition in the cotton industry has forced the mills to operate continuously day and night to cut down overhead charges. Over 95 per cent were operating one or more departments and over 50 per cent complete mills, both day and night. But, like many other things, makeshift lighting system are installed, under the impression that cheaper things are always more economical. These are used until absolute necessity compels a change. Then the responsibility of the change is placed upon someone who, although a good electrician, may not have the experience and knowledge to make a good lighting installation.

To one who will study the facts, it is easily proved that a good lighting installation is a true economy—especially when one considers that some kind of an installation is absolutely necessary. Good lighting means a better quality of work, an increased production, a reduction of accidents, and an improvement in the health and morale of the employees.

Two Systems of Lighting

There are two good methods of lighting the interior of a mill—general, and localized-general, lighting.

With general lighting, each different operation is studied and a standard set for the level of illumination throughout each room. This illumination is then obtained by spacing units symmetrically and at such a distance apart that heavy shadows are not produced and the distribution of light is as even as possible.

With localized-general, each type of machine is studied and the location of outlets planned so that the working areas receive the maximum amount of light and have the least shadows. The stray light furnishes general illumination for the aisles and other areas. If machines are too far apart, extra units are placed between.

The advantages of general over localized-general lighting are:

1. Flexibility—in that a change in the location of machines would not entail a corresponding shift of outlets.

2. A more simple wiring layout—because of its symmetry.

3. A very even illumination throughout the whole floor area, this being the least gaging to the operator and preventing accidents to the greatest degree.

1. A higher intensity of light on the working area than can be obtained with general lighting without using a higher wattage lamp per outlet.

2. Slightly smaller number of outlets required, as a rule.

3. Units more accessible for cleaning and re-lamping, because they are individually placed to the best advantage.

The choice of either of these methods is sometimes a matter of personal judgment, although such factors as ceiling height, class of work, and type of machines are important. A high ceiling makes general lighting most practical, while close inspection of very fine work might turn the scale in favor of localized-general lighting.

Choosing the System

Certain general rules may be laid down on the best way of lighting any interior. Naturally, there will be certain exceptions to these, but, in a standardized industry like the textile, exceptions will be frequent.

From the standpoint of wiring costs, it is desirable to keep the number of outlets at a minimum. Also, considering lamp efficiencies—the larger the lamp, the greater is the light output per unit of power consumption. It is obvious that this could be carried to too great an extreme, but, assuming that it is advisable to use large units, we may consider the factors which limit the size. These are: ceiling height, overhanging parts of machines, color of walls, ceilings, and general surroundings, degree of accuracy of the work, and lamp sizes in the mill. The hanging height of the unit, which, of course, is dependent upon the ceiling height, controls the angle at which the light strikes the work and, consequently, the spread of light. A good installation requires that the light from one unit overlap that from all surrounding units, for this tends to give an even illumination throughout the whole room. When the ceiling is low, a greater number of smaller units must be used to get the same illumination that is produced in a room with a higher ceiling and larger units. All other things being equal, one 500 watt unit 20 feet from the floor will give the same illumination as, and the distribution corresponding to, four 150 watt units 10 feet from the floor.

Various Considerations

The presence of overhead obstructions, such as humidifiers, piping, shafting, vacuum card strippers, etc., has considerable influence on the lamp sizes. Large lamps widely spaced would throw bad shadows which could be avoided to a consid-

(Continued on Page 32)

Your money!



Where does it go—
to replacements or

AN IMPORTANT PROFITS?

A item in any balance sheet is the cost of machinery replacements and repairs. Yet in many plants a large slice of "depreciation" can be turned to "profits" by better preserving machinery life and efficiency through more careful and more intelligent lubrication. "Standard" lubricants cost more per pound and per gallon than some others—but mill owners and operators everywhere are finding that this slight extra first cost earns big dividends in cutting repairs and replacements.

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ABBOTT CIRCULATING SPINDLE WINDERS

The spindles with Automatic Threading Tensions and conveniently arranged Spindle and Bobbin Peg move steadily at a fixed rate of speed past the operator who needs only to put a bobbin on the peg and tie in as the spindle goes by.

Supply of Bobbins is at one point within easy reach of Operator who may sit down on the job if she wants to.

Floor space is reduced and Power is Low.

Any size yarn can be wound from over end from bobbins onto either Cheeses or Cones.

Send for Bulletin No. 101 and let us show you one of these winders in operation.

ABBOTT MACHINE COMPANY
WILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cotton Crop of the United States 1927-1928

(Continued from Page 8)

World's Consumption American Cotton Year Ending July 31st (In Thousands)

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Visible and invisible beginning year....	4,652	3,201	2,296	1,847
Japan stocks and transit	533	267	224	165
Visible and invisible, including Japan	5,185	3,468	2,520	2,012
In sight year	*14,450	19,085	16,065	14,666
	19,635	22,553	18,585	16,673
Visible and invisible close year, including Japan stocks	3,797	†5,185	3,468	2,520
	15,838	17,368	15,117	14,153
Burnt at ports			5	
World's consumption American cotton	15,833	17,368	15,112	14,158

*Includes 12,000 decrease in transit and 2,000 new at ports.

†Revised by addition of 60,000 bales.

Exports

Exports of American cotton for the year totaled 7,830,408 bales.

Cotton Consumption in the South (From returns by the Mills Year Ending July 31st, 1928)

Notwithstanding the depressed condition of the industry and the disposition towards pessimism now prevailing amongst mill men, the year's returns show that with the exception of last season, the consumption of cotton in the South has been the largest on record. In a word, both this and last year, for the first time, consumption passed the five million mark, including linters.

The two years compare as follows: (In Thousands)

	Lint cotton	Linters	Total
Last year	5,205	266	5,471
This year	5,051	265	5,316
Decrease this year	154	1	155

There was this difference between the two seasons which are so nearly equal in consumption:

Last year, mill reports almost uniformly read full time, many night and day; the margin of profits was better, though not wide and on the whole the year had been the most satisfactory since the world war, the season closing with a generally optimistic feeling.

This year public confidence was soon weakened by government prognostications of a lower market for raw material and the existence of a superabundant supply, in face of the reduced crop, by means of an inflated carry-over from the previous season. Southern mills apparently gave little heed to this although margins began to shrink. In fact, according to returns I have received, most of the mills operated full time, some until January and others up to February, although some of them began to slacken as early as October. The outcome for the season is best demonstrated by the fact that the actual decrease in consumption was confined to 154,000 bales of lint cotton. But few of the mills totally closed for the month of July though consumption for that month was the smallest for the year.

In a word, the mills continued to operate for the most part hoping against hope for the restoration of a profitable basis. There is an underlying sentiment that conditions are likely to improve with the movement of the new crop, which is late, and that the buying public may become convinced that with bottom reached any change must be for the better.

The takings of American cotton for this year were in round figures 4,996,000 bales compared with 5,763,000 last year, a decrease of 767,000 while consumption (exclusive of foreign cotton) totaled 5,316,000 against 5,471,000 last year and 4,779,000 the year before a decrease of 155,000 under last year and an increase over 1925-26 of 537,000.

Three new mills with 11,732 spindles were reported in operation and 18 in course of construction with 7,966 looms and 256,690 spindles. Additions of 73,440 spindles were also being made to old mills.

The comparisons for the past five years are annexed:

Average Consumption per Spindle by Southern Mills

	Pounds Per spindle
1927-28.....	141.55
1926-27.....	148.21
1925-26.....	130.83
1924-25.....	120.86
1923-24.....	113.28

(Continued on Page 34)

Spartanburg Mills Damaged By Flood

Spartanburg, S. C. — The Beaumont, Arkwright and Whitney Mills suffered damages amounting to about \$120,000 on Saturday from the effects of high water following heavy rains Friday and Saturday. The water began to recede on Saturday afternoon and all danger of further damage is ended.

Beaumont Heaviest Loser.

At Beaumont Manufacturing Company, the basement floor of the mill was flooded early Saturday morning. A quantity of partly processed cotton was in that section of the mill when water rose and covered it. A considerable amount of machinery installed there was put under water as the red torrent swept down and backed up against the Southern Railway line embankment.

When the culvert under the railroad proved too small to carry off the swollen stream, and as the rain fed it fresh water with every minute more territory was inundated until day light, when the rain abated and the backwater flowed down Chinquepin branch to Lawsons Fork.

A scene of desolation was left behind. The two mills were wet and brown with red clay mud left by the water. The paved North Liberty street was covered with a heavy coating of sediment. Several store buildings, including a laundry, were left with their contents soaked. Four of the stores had been floated from their foundations and set down in positions which left them cracked and twisted apparently beyond repair. Damage only to buildings was estimated at around \$2,500. This does not include ruined stock in the groceries.

Damage to the mill itself was estimated by Dudley Jennings, president, at something less than \$50,000. Operations will be resumed Monday at 85 per cent regular capacity.

The new Whitney Mill machine shop was flooded when Lawson's Fork rose to an unprecedented height. The highway bridge below the mill was swept away at about day light yesterday morning, and a large section of adjoining roadway was washed out. Damage there, including that to the highway bridge was said to be approximately \$60,000.

Fair Forest creek, running on a rampage which brought damage to several important county roads, swept through the lower parts of Arkwright Mill village, inundating a number of houses and covering a fourth of the ground floor of the mill. About 10 looms were under water. The damage will amount to approximately \$10,000, according to announcement by Marshall C. Stone, general manager.

Others Uninjured

Other mills weathered the storm with practically no damage. Drayton garages were flooded and several automobiles were damaged and two houses were flooded a foot deep, but the mill itself escaped without hurt.

Glendale and Clifton No. 1 and 2

Mills were forced to suspend danger. The only appreciable dam-operations when the waters of Pacolet river rose so high the turbines would not turn the machinery. Houses and mill buildings escaped injury, however, and the forced idleness of a day was the only loss.

At Pacolet the river late yesterday afternoon had risen between four and five feet, but the mill and houses were considered out of all age to mill property was the washing of some newly worked streets and other public facilities.

\$6,000,000 in New Industrial Plants

Since January 1, manufacturing concerns in the two Carolinas have let contracts for construction work amounting in value to \$6,392,000, according to information received from the Associated General Contractors' office in Charlotte.

Figures compiled at the contractors' organization office revealed, too, that mill men of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and Tennessee are entering upon activities for August with plans for letting contracts valued at over \$15,000,000 during the next 30 days.

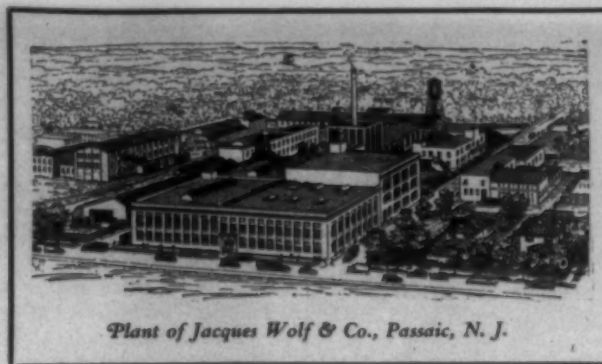
In addition to the \$6,392,000 in contracts let during the first seven months of the year, North Carolina contractors were interested in out of the Carolinas building projects valued at \$1,685,000. These figures, it was pointed out by officials of the contractors' organization, show that in spite of the usual quiet period expected during July and August and of the slump in prosperity of the textile industry, there has been a splendid amount of mill work on hand.

\$2,204,000 for New Mills

Of the mill contracts awarded, \$2,204,000 was for building new mills and additions to old mills in North Carolina while \$4,188,000 was for South Carolina. Among the largest jobs let in this State are: Hart Cotton Mills, Asheboro; the Mont Castle Knitting Co., Lexington; the May Hosiery Co., addition at Burlington; the Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby; the Proximity Manufacturing Co., addition at Greensboro, and the Hudson Hosiery Company's new plant in Charlotte.

In South Carolina, the outstanding jobs were the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills at Chester, the Piedmont Printing Works at Taylors, and a new mill at Goldville.

During August, the leading jobs to be let in the Carolinas are the Aragon-Baldwin Mills branch at Whitmire, S. C., and the Standard Looms, Inc., plant at Spartanburg. Contractors in this section, however, are showing much interest in the coming award of contracts for the \$350,000 plant to be constructed for the Adrian Knitting Mills Company in Dyersburg, Tenn.; the \$10,000,000 plant for the Industrial Rayon Corp., at Covington, Va.; the \$4,000,000 rayon plant for Rome, Ga., and the \$3,500,000 bag factory to be constructed at Talledega, Ala., officials of the association said.



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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Sizing Recipe.

Editor:

For sizing 35s warp yarns, for five harness sateens and where the goods need enough stiffening to weave well—say about 3 per cent what would be a good size recipe?

Slasher.

Loom Lay Speed.

Editor:

Why does the loom lay run in faster than it runs out, and what is the advantage? Puzzled.

The lay runs in faster than it runs out because of the arrangement that connects the lay to the throw of the crank shaft. The lap is pulled back at a slower speed because the distance is further over and around the crank shaft and it gives the advantage of allowing the shuttle to pass through the sheeding more safely. The lay not only pulls away from the cloth at a slower speed but is automatically tilted. This automatically assists the shuttle to be more securely held in its passage way when going to the opposite side of the loom. As to why the lay beats up faster against the cloth than when receding, this is on account of the crank arm coming up from under. And the distance is shorter to travel in the same time that it takes to travel the longer distance when receding and the crank passes over. The advantage in beating up faster is that it gives the lay a good start and an impetus to beat the current pick home in good shape.

Speed.

Answer to R. P.

Editor:

Please allow me space to answer R. P. for the way he answered my question regarding the replacement of men over 40 by younger men. I think he gave the best answer that could be put in print. I would like to meet him and shake his hand. I know he is the right type of man. I am one of the "over forty" class

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

of mill men, having been in the mill since I was 13 years old. I have worked my way up from doffer boy to overseer weaving and superintendent.

R. M. B.

Starting Warps at the Slashers

Editor:

Is it absolutely necessary to use cleats laid into slots on the empty loom beam to start a warp at the slashers; the lifting done by spring when the cams release the harnesses.

Weaver.

Wooden Creased Rolls Slip on Picker.

Editor:

When a wooden creased or fluted cotton guide roll slips or rides the cotton on picker feed apron, what is the remedy for the trouble?

Picker.

Trouble With Long Chain Warps

Editor:

For the last three or four weeks we have been having considerable trouble with our long chain warps rolling, or locking, and giving trouble at the beamer. Our warps are made both at two of our other mills, and we have been having about the same amount of trouble with warps from both mills, and the trouble all come on about the same time with all of the warps. So it would seem that it is not caused in

the warper room, but more likely on our indigo dyeing machine. We have been unable to locate any causes for this trouble. We have pulled the rolls up two or three times and examined them; even went so far as to drain our indigo vat and clean it out thoroughly, and still have detected no apparent cause for this trouble. I am wondering whether or not any of your subscribers have ever had such a problem to solve, and if so, what are some of the causes they discovered?

Thanking you for any information you can furnish us along this line, we are

Manager.

Answer to Old Man.

Editor:

Why figured twist is most always more than actual twist. The reason for this is that the bands slip. It is customary to allow about 5 per cent for the slippage of the bands.

C. C. C.

The Forty-Year Olds Again.

Editor:

I want to say a word about the question of what to do with an overseer. It is not for us to say until we have been promoted. It is up to the superintendents themselves to decide as to the ability of the overseers in the various departments. If a man is capable of handling an overseer's job, regardless of

age or good looks, should we turn him down? No, by all means no, even though he may be a middle-aged man.

If we are to turn down a man over 40 in favor of a younger man, why would it not be logical to elect a young man president of the country, say a youngster of 25 years. Would you vote for him. Of course not. The same applies to the heads of our educational institutions, as well as the mills. We want men old enough to operate the mills on a paying basis, men of experience and mature judgment.

I judge that a superintendent or manager who is capable of holding his position and who can make money for his company, certainly should know when he has a man who is capable of handling the position he is supposed to handle. When an experienced railway engineer or conductor gets old, do they put him to work on a section, repairing track?

We all know that some of the best mill men in the country and the heads of the textile school are older men with a knowledge of the business. I am glad this question has come up and hope to hear from some of the experienced men.

Experience.

Our Textile Growth

(Editorial in Charlotte Observer)

News that can hardly fail to arouse an increased optimism throughout North Carolina regarding the future of her industry or the economic welfare of her people is that carried in The Observer Friday morning, telling the world that North Carolina leads the Nation in industrial expansion for the past seven months, which is only a continuation of the lead already acquired in previous months and years of constant progress in this field.

What do 26 new mills opening for business mean to the economic development of the State? It means millions of dollars yearly in increased pay rolls, and these pay rolls in

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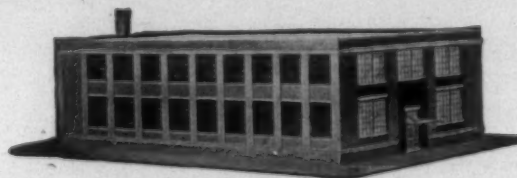
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turn mean that just so much more money to flow into the coffers of the State's business enterprises, from the corner grocery to the great department stores and banks. It means thousands of men and women have been given gainful employment, with an increased demand for labor which results ultimately in greater wage-earning stability for labor throughout the State.

One of the most interesting factors of this report is the diversification of products involved. It would seem almost impossible for any great number of these new plants to be closed at one time for lack of a market.

What does it mean to the industrialized South as a whole? One of the most important factors indicated by this phenomenal growth is the optimism it evidences in the future of the textile business in North Carolina and throughout this section of the country. Coming as it does during trying times for the textile business in this section as well as throughout the world, establishment of these plants can mean but one thing. Hard-headed business men who have put their money into them have no doubts as to what the future holds in store for the section's industrial interests. They are looking into the future and see there the same things which for years The Observer has contended could be seen by anyone with a modicum of foresight.

And North Carolina is not the only State in the South contributing to this outlook. Her 26 new industries established within the past seven months are but a part of the 77 plants of major importance which have come to the South through the wide recognition being given this section's availability as a great manufacturing headquarters, where raw material, labor and power make for quantity production at the most profitable rate. There are no labor problems to worry these men who have staked their capital against the industrial reliability of the South. There are no New Bedfords or Fall Rivers in Dixie. The South supplies a type of labor that demands good wages, but pays good dividends on those wages.

Not only are these resources available at all times, but in textile industry itself it rapidly developing to where the Industrial South is practically self-contained, and many of these new plants serve only to make it more so. There are the yarn mills, the spinning mills, bleaching, dyeing and finishing plants, with abundant evidence that the cutting-up process will soon become an established part of the industry as it has been built up in this section. Not only that, but every type of material needed by the last named plants is being produced right here at home, and the majority of the finishing projects are now being accompanied by brokerage plans which make the South the South the home of the complete process, from cotton field to ultimate consumer, with the least lost motion in between.

All these things are having their effect, as shown in the report of D. H. Hill, Jr., of The Southern Textile

Bulletin. Removal of Northern plants Southward accounts for much of the expansion cited during the first seven months of 1928, and this movement is always being accompanied by greater diversification, it is pointed out.

The industrialized South is intent on one thing. It desires greater industrialization along approved lines, in order that modern economic conditions may be successfully met and the result be a continuation of the Southern prosperity which has within the past few years become the greatest single development in the world since the days of Horace Greeley's "Go West, young man, go West." And only recently have we heard that saying changed by The Iron Age, Nationally known industrial publication, to read "Go South, young man, go South."

The section's record of progress is a monument of achievement even thus far, but the business wisdom of the men behind these 77 great projects of the South, including North Carolina's 26, lends all necessary confirmation to The Observer's time-worn contention that the surface has only been scratched. We have done much, but even more is being done and still remains to be done. Every step in that chain is but another in the world's manufacturing and economic structure.

Silk and Rayon Go Together

According to Dwight Mead, merchandise manager of Rayon Institute, the most logical argument against the theory that widespread use of rayon has proved a detriment to the silk industry is exemplified in the widespread use of rayon by the silk manufacturers themselves. "Nearly every large silk house in this country and a vast number of those abroad are making rayon-containing fabrics—silk and rayon mixtures," said Mr. Mead. "Is it logical that they should use a yarn detrimental to the best interests of silk? Certainly not. Neither can the contention be brought forward that rayon is used by the great houses of the silk industry in order to cheapen their cloths. To the contrary, the presence of rayon in a fabric frequently adds to its cost because of the additional machinery required for its preparation, weaving or knitting; because the specific gravity of rayon requires that more poundage per length be used than in the case of silk alone; and because, by use of rayon, fabrics are being brought out which have, from the fashion standpoint, such interest and value, as well as beauty, as to command an increased price.

Mr. Mead gives as an instance transparent rayon velvet. It has habitually sold at a price in excess of the average range of prices given chiffon or all silk velvet, he points out. "This has been true because transparent rayon velvet has held a brilliance, a deep beauty and fashionable aspect which has been distinctly appealing to the woman who not only wants the best of fashion but those fabrics most becoming to her."

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Mill No. 1 10,080 spindles.

Mill No. 2 2,500 spindles.

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Bids are invited by any person, firm, or corporation on all of the above named property, or any unit thereof.

This property is well located, and a full complement of experienced help is available on the Company's premises to enable immediate resumption of operation.

It will be to the interest of textile owners, who are contemplating a Southern connection, to investigate this unusual opportunity to purchase property of this character. The machinery and buildings in good condition, and capable of producing maximum production at the lowest possible cost.

Monroe, North Carolina, is located in the Piedmont section of the State, with an abundance of native help, cheap electrical power, and has the advantage of being one of the largest cotton markets in the State, this cotton being suitable for use in the mills appearing in this advertisement.

Further information in detail will be gladly furnished, and a thorough inspection of the property is invited.

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Rayon For Crepe Filled Goods

DURING recent times rayon became an important yarn in the manufacture of crepe dress goods, such as crepe back satins, crepe de chine, flat crepes and canton crepes, voiles, etc., either in filling ways with Japan silk for warp, or purely rayon, employed both ways, in filling and warp, says Leo Schlessinger in the Rayon Journal.

This comparatively new field—crepe goods—(the most popular field now so well exploited by broad silk manufacturers) has been really made possible through the perfection of tin-weighting of Japan silks in the piece, a fad or fashion, by which most dress goods are now being marketed. This fad, by which is meant the tin-weighting of crepes in the piece, brought the pure silk fabrics in appearance much nearer to the appearance of rayon fabrics, that it indeed became possible to perfect rayon crepes to such an extent that today we have to reckon with its possibilities. And why not? Does not tin-weighting lend high lustre, additional weight, and increased beauty to the goods made of pure silks? Does not rayon possess the high lustre, weight and beauty so necessary in dress goods? And are not the draping qualities present in both fabrics? Of course is rayon well placed in crepe goods, especially when prices are to be considered in these markets of ever increasing substitutes.

Crepe Back Satin

Crepe back satin for instance, may be produced by using a regular Japan warp of 20-22 denier silk, with filling of rayon and Japan combined, which is usually referred to as "Combination Crepe." This combination crepe-filling may be thrown with sizes both in rayon and Japan to suit the desired requirement. For instance, a 40 denier or 45 denier rayon may be twisted with one, two, or three ends of 13-15 denier Japan, thereby producing a yarn which may run coarse, coarser, or even coarser yet, according to the desired results. Textile men will usually consider this part of thread construction on the basis of the pattern which may be a five, six or eight-shaft satin, with as many picks per inch as the neatness of the satin face will demand. The throwing of rayon with Japan silk is advisable for reinforcement purposes. Crepe satins so manufactured do not betray the nature of the filling, for the face is the same as those of pure Japan crepe filling, and they can be weighted if the dyer is informed of the presence of rayon in the filling. For beauty and draping qualities there hardly appears any marked difference. In price, however, there is some difference if weight and handle of the woven piece are considered.

In the calculation of the cost of this yarn, extreme care must be exercised in finding the ratio between the rayon and the Japan as thrown by the throwster in order to ascertain the exact amount of both yarns within a pound, so that the cost of the combination crepe may be well defined. The yardage

per pound must be also carefully figured on combination crepes, which depends largely on the twist per inch, boil-off, and take-up. Once these facts are established in the process of yarn calculation, and actual tests are made, the construction of the cloth can be planned.

In weaving such a yarn one must remember that these yarns are susceptible to looping in the cloth as leaves the shuttle; therefore, proper tension in the shuttles, together with correct checking and picking, must be obtained in the loom.

Crepe de Chine

I have before me a sample which has a coarse pebble finish and resembles more a canton crepe than a crepe de chine. This cloth was made with rayon in the warp and rayon in the filling. No combination with Japan at all, but pure rayon of 75 deniers, twisted 65-70 turns per inch. The warp likewise is of 75 deniers, single ends in the heddle.

I do not wish to enter here into a discussion of reeds, dents per inch, or picks per inch, as that can be well planned according to the individual requirements of quality, purpose, and price.

I have before me another sample of crepe de chine which is a product of part rayon and part Japan silk, namely; rayon in the warp and Japan crepe in the filling—I mean rayon, not celanese. In weaving this fabric the manufacturer must have a dry warping room and weave-room, free from damp atmosphere such as we experience in late springs, summers, and early falls, unless he manufactures these goods during the season when heat is used. Both the sizes in the warp and in the filling, are merely a matter of construction and cost, and, therefore, I may as well omit these details as I may omit the reeds, dents, and picks per inch.

Canton Crepes

These goods may be produced through the medium of rayon in the warp and filling, or Japan warp, with pure rayon, or with a combination yarn. As this cloth is so similar in construction with the above described crepe de chine I do not find it necessary to detail its nature other than that the surface of this cloth, being of a heavy pebble type, must be considered when construction it, so that by proper blending we may obtain the heavy pebble finish. Hence the warp must be light enough and the filling heavy enough to produce the effects.

Voiles

Voiles are similar in weaves with Japan voiles. The difference happens to be in the sizes employed. These goods are mostly used for draperies, and, therefore, require heavy sizes. Here the filling and warp are both twisted one way.

The afore-mentioned are only a few of those of the dress goods type now used, and are described only for their seasonal appearance in our markets of today, and as their number increase, so must our knowledge of them broaden, that we may better prepare ourselves to treat with

the newcomer, which is yet to come, and profit by its great adaptability and versatility.

Southwide Cotton Council

New Orleans, La.—In reply to the hundreds of letters of inquiry coming to the New Orleans office of the Southwide Cotton Council from cotton-producing States, Acting-Secretary H. L. McKnight has given out the following information:

1. Q.—What is the Southwide Cotton Council?

A.—It is the outgrowth of the "Governors Cotton Conference" called at Jackson, Miss., February 25th last.

2. J.—Who attended this Jackson "Cotton Conference?"

A.—Cotton growers, planters, merchants and bankers, to the number of 5,000, from every cotton-producing State in the Union.

3. Q.—For what purpose was the Jackson Conference called?

A.—To find, if possible, a way or method of securing permanent relief for the producers, handlers and spinners of cotton.

4. Q.—Could such a big problem be solved in the short space of a two-day "Conference?"

A.—It could not.

5. Q.—Who first suggested a permanent Southwide organization to study this problem?

A.—Gov. Dan Moody of Texas.

6. Q.—What steps led to the formation of the permanent organization?

A.—The Jackson conference named a committee of forty representative growers, bankers, merchants and others, all interested in getting a better price for cotton, and instructed this committee to meet at Memphis within thirty days for the specific purpose of setting up a Southwide organization.

7. Q.—Was the Southwide Cotton Council "organized" at this Memphis meeting?

A.—No; the committee charged with this task spent two days discussing the type of organization needed, and then met again in New Orleans, July 6th, at which time the organization was formally set up.

8. Q.—What are the primary purposes and objectives of the Southwide Cotton Council?

A.—To secure a better price for cotton; to reduce the hazard of the industry by eliminating the frequent and violent fluctuations of the market; to bring the growers and spinners into closer business relations; to correct numerous bad practices that have become ingrained in the cotton trade and industry.

9. Q.—Will the Southwide Cotton Council be powerful enough to accomplish these ends?

A.—It will. Its organizers propose to secure from all parties interested a budget of \$750,000 annually for five years for the purpose of carrying on a Southwide campaign of education and reform among those who grow, handle and spin the product.

10. How is this \$750,000 to be raised?

A.—By voluntary contribution from those who want to see the con-

dition of the cotton industry greatly improved.

11. Q.—Who are the men now active in directing the affairs of the organization?

A.—The "Executive Committee," composed of three (3) growers, one (1) banker, one (1) spinner, one (1) educator, and one (1) attorney, each and all men of unquestioned character achievement and influence.

12. Q.—Does the Southwide Cotton Council seek to replace existing organizations now actively at work for improvement of the cotton industry?

A.—It does not; but it does aim to co-ordinate and unify all such agencies into one big, strong organization able to correct the many bad practice and abuses now so common in the cotton industry.

Headquarters for the organization are in the Canal Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

Europe Buys Less Cotton

Washington, D. C.—The materially lower United States cotton crop of 1927 is reflected in the marked decline in the volume of raw cotton exported during the first six months of this year, shipments to Europe, although increasing to 83.3 per cent of the total export as compared with 73.8 per cent a year ago, falling from 3,851,417 bales to 2,937,806 bales, according to a survey made by the Department of Commerce.

The largest losses were recorded in shipments to Germany and the United Kingdom, our two leading markets, whose takings declined by 489,000 bales and 270,000 bales respectively. With the exception of Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Portugal, exports of American cotton to European countries this year were generally smaller than a year ago.

The total exports of raw cotton from the United States during the first six months of 1928 dropped to 3,524,302 bales, compared with 5,221,360 bales during the corresponding period last year. Higher prices, however, prevented the value total from taking a similar heavy drop, the dollar value of the 1928 exports being \$371,611,000, which was a decline of only 1½ per cent from the 1927 total, reflecting an advance in the export price per pound from 14.09c in 1927 to 20.17c per pound this year.

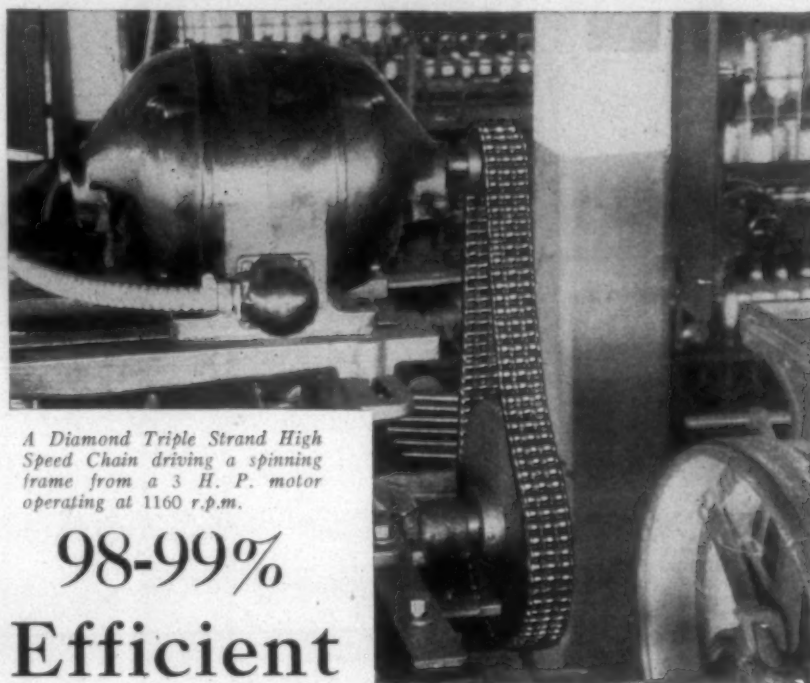
Textile fibers and manufactures thereof represented 20.3 per cent of the total value of United States exports of domestic merchandise during the first half of 1928, when shipments of all classes of textile commodities to foreign countries aggregated \$472,027,000, compared with \$470,931,000 during the first six months of 1927. Raw cotton accounted for 78.7 per cent of the total value of exports in the textile group during the period under discussion in 1928, as against 80 per cent in 1927. The total value of exports of all classes of textile fibers and manufactured products, exclusive of raw cotton, increased from 93,551,000 in 1927 to \$100,416,000 in 1928, a gain of 7.3 per cent.

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Textile Growth of Spartanburg County

ALWAYS among the leaders in the cotton industry in South Carolina, Spartanburg is now nearly 200,000 spindles and 3,000 looms ahead of the second county in the State, Greenville, in capacity of mills, with her present spindles numbering 944,558 and looms 23,188. It is not improbable that before the end of the year the county will reach the 1,000,000 mark in spindleage, says Robert Wallace in the Spartanburg Herald.

As at the present there is a migration of the cotton mills from New England to the South, causing a widespread expansion here, the first mills in this section were the result of a similar movement. In 1815 and 1816 large numbers of Northerners migrated into this section. They landed in Charleston, worked their way upstreams and staked claims at rushing shoals where they could easily set up their clumsy wheels and turn out their crude cloths.

First to arrive in this county were Leonard Hill, George Hill, William B. Sheldon and George Clark in one group and a second group of the Weaver family. They began construction on mills on the Tiger river simultaneously, the first group at Beaver Dam and the second at Burnt Factory. The Hill factory was completed first, in the opinion of most authorities on the subject. Landrum's history of Spartanburg county states this, and other citizens of the county are of the same belief. The factories were completed sometime between 1816 and 1820.

Two Mills in 1826

In Hill's statistics, issue of 1826, Spartanburg county is credited with half the mills of the Piedmont section. Two factories were then in operation in this county, one in Pendleton and a fourth near Society Hill. None were located in Greenville, which now is second in importance.

These Spartanburg manufactories were the nucleus around which the later developments were made. The Hills and Weavers had pioneered and started a growth that is still in progress.

Dr. James Bivings, who led the generation which followed the first builders, located his first mill at Glendale, then known as Bivingsville or Bivingville. Old records vary as to the spelling of both Dr. Bivings' name and that of the village bearing it. Some leave off the final "s"; some always place it at the end of the word.

Glendale Factory

The mill was built of stone by experienced workmen and was an imposing structure. The machinery was good and well arranged. Power was furnished by an overshot wheel 26 feet in diameter and 12 feet broad. An 18-inch turbine can now put out as much energy as that contrivance. Operations began about 1830. The Glendale mill was later taken over by D. E. Converse when the stockholders disagreed with Dr. Bivings.

Dr. Bivings was not idle after his

disagreement. He built a small mill on Chinquepin branch at the location of the old Spartanburg water works and began operations again. The water power was not sufficient to meet his needs, so he hitched a mule to a long sweep which propelled a wheel and in turn, the machinery of the factory.

Another Bivings Venture

Another project of Dr. Bivings was a factory in the Middle Tiger river. This mill was surrounded by a village which its founder called Crawfordville in honor of Hon. John Crawford. The same factory, much enlarged and improved, is now operated under the name of Fairmont by W. S. Nicholson.

A few years previous to this, in 1822, the Rev. Thomas Hutchins founded Pelham Mill. This manufactory is of special interest because of the fact that the major portion of its village is located in Spartanburg county and the factory itself is in Greenville. A State supreme court decision was necessary to set the line through the mill property.

At Fingerville and Valley Falls, also early mills were built. A weaving establishment began operations at Fingerville in 1849 under the direction of Joseph Finger and Gabriel Cannon. The original building was burned a few years after its construction, but a larger one, built to replace it. The Valley Falls mill, also built in 1849, had 500 spindles, as did the original Fingerville factory.

Mills in 1849

In 1849 The Telegraph of Columbia, published a list of manufactories in the State. Those Spartanburg mills included are named below. Notice is called to the fact that the first two mills to begin operations here had at that early date dissolved:

"The Bivingsville cotton factory, near Spartanburg C. H., now the property of G. and E. C. Leitner—doing well.

"A new establishment now being erected by Dr. Bivings on a large scale—not yet in operation—but, from the intelligence and energy of the proprietor, we have no doubt of its success."

This is easily seen to be an incomplete list, since the Valley Falls and Fingerville mills were built in that year.

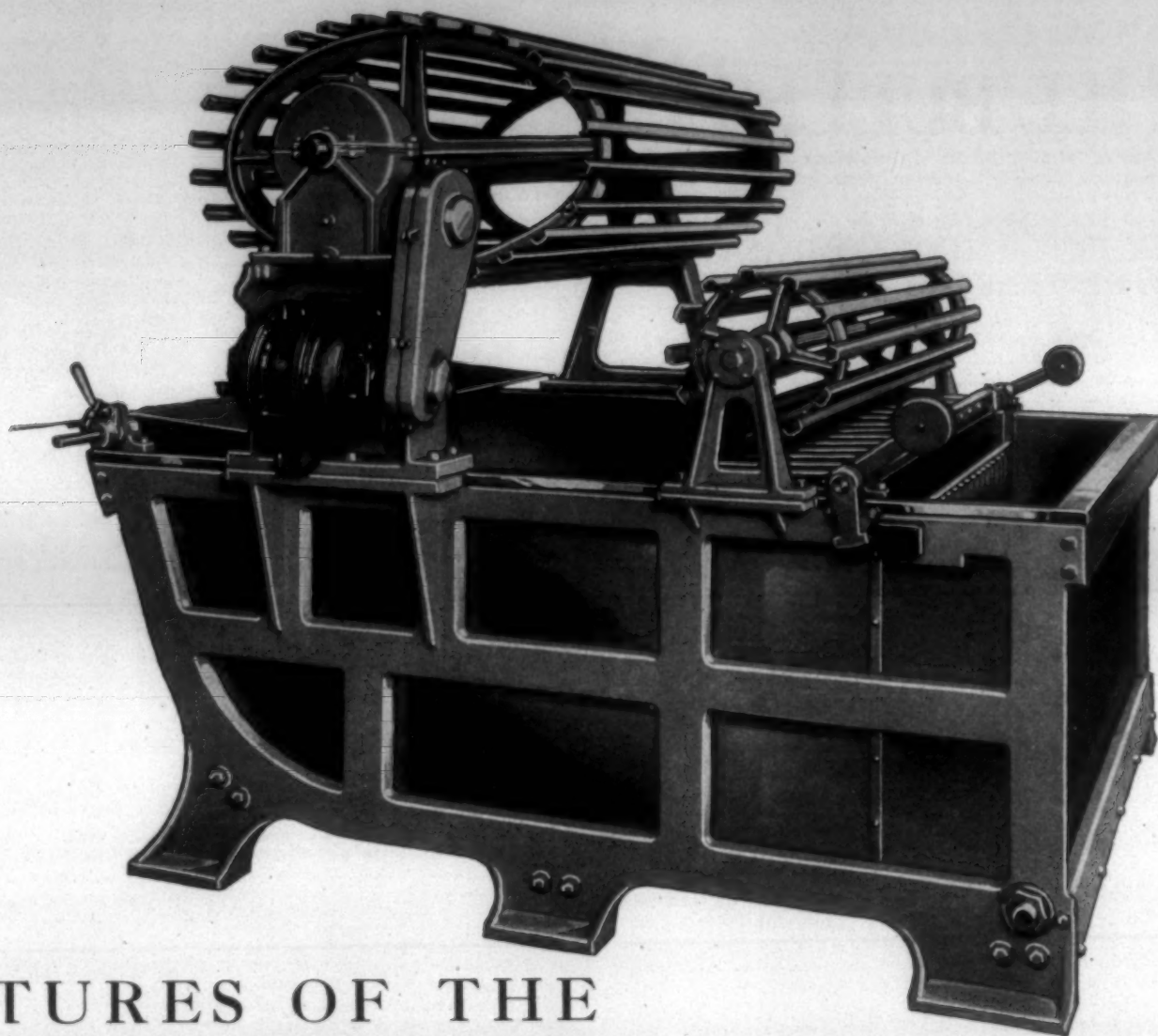
Hard War Times.

Information of the period from 1847 to the middle of the '60s is scant, but rapid growth must have taken place. Stories are told of the recall of mill proprietors from the War of Secession for the purpose of keeping the factories in operation.

Great scarcity of material was experienced during those days. At Glendale, public sale of yarn was carried on only one day each week. Then only a small amount was sold to each customer.

On one occasion, the auctioneer was walking along a table selling the material. The crowd, mostly women, was close upon the plat-

(Continued on Page 28)



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928

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D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Odenheimer Traduces South Carolina

IT is nothing unusual for people in other sections of the country to misrepresent the textile industry of the South, but is rather unusual to hear anyone in a Southern State, in close proximity to cotton mills, allege that little children work in the mills and we have never previously heard an experienced cotton manufacturer make any such charges.

The Legislature of Louisiana was recently in session and when House Bill No. 166 was under discussion before the "Committee on Capital and Labor," these are among the statements reported as having been made:

"Mr. J. L. Anderson: Gentlemen, I am not going to say but a few words. A few years ago I spent the entire year in the State of South Carolina. You know that it is a State where they have never been able to enforce or effect a Child Labor Law. It is a State where they have never been able to vote a compulsory school attendance law for the reason that in South Carolina there are more cotton factories than in any other State perhaps in the East.

I can show you in those mills—it isn't so in this State, because we have compulsory education by law, but in that State where it isn't compulsory I can show you six and eight year old children working for fifty cents and seventy-five cents a day, mother, and father all, because it takes all the whole family can make in order to make an honest living.

Mr. S. Odenheimer: Will the gentlemen yield to a question?

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Mr. S. Odenheimer: Every word you say is the truth and I agree with you, but you make the very argument that I should have made in favor of killing this bill. You say that the State of South Carolina is one of the greatest industrial States in the Union. That is true. You also say they employ little children from six years up. I have seen them four years old.

We do not know the text of House Bill No. 166 or whether J. L. Anderson was a member of the Legislature

or an outsider who was advocating the passage of the bill, but we do know that S. Odenheimer is president of the Lane Cotton Mills of New Orleans, and has been engaged in cotton manufacturing for many years.

South Carolina has for ten years prohibited the employment in a cotton mill of any child under 14 years of age and has an efficient inspection system which insures that there are very few violations.

South Carolina has for many years had a compulsory school law which is enforced as well as the compulsory school law of Louisiana or other States.

When J. L. Anderson said that he could show children of six and eight years of age working in South Carolina mills he deliberately and willfully made a false statement and there is no use mincing words or using a more polite phrase.

If S. Odenheimer is correctly quoted in not only approving the statement of J. L. Anderson, but in asserting that he had seen children of four years of age working in South Carolina mills, we put him in the same category as J. L. Anderson, in fact, he is more to be criticized for his false statement than Anderson because from his practical knowledge he knew that a child of four or even six or seven could do nothing in a mill that would justify payment and no mill would desire the employment of children of such ages even if it was legal.

Mr. Odenheimer was trying to defeat legislation through the antiquated and silly scheme of trying to make the legislators of one State believe that the industries of some other State were more successful by reason of being free to employ very young children.

If Mr. Odenheimer is quoted correctly he deliberately attempted to make the Legislature of Louisiana believe that the textile industry of South Carolina was prospering be-

cause they could employ children of four to eight years of age and had a great advantage thereby when he knew that children of such ages could not do cotton mill work and moreover he knew or should have known that for ten years South Carolina mills had not employed boys or girls under fourteen years of age.

We can see no excuse for the statements of Mr. Odenheimer and hope that he was misquoted.

If he was correctly quoted he deserves the contempt of every cotton manufacturer and every decent citizen of the South.

Another Warning

WE have received a number of letters commending our editorial against employing New England operatives in Southern cotton mills and information that has come to us from several sources inclines us to give emphasis to that warning, for it appears that communists and Reds are now the leaders in the textile unions of New England.

We quote the following extracts from a recent editorial in the Boston News Bureau:

While discussing the New Bedford strike on July 27th, the Boston News Bureau declared that city's Communist group, the Textile Mills Committee, planned soon to extend the strike to Fall River. The accuracy of this statement was proved within ten days by a walk-out at American Printing Co., seriously hampering early this week operations of Fall River's largest textile enterprise.

Exposure of the Red threat at New Bedford seemed almost unbelievable to New England manufacturers in the textile and other industries. Each statement of the Boston News Bureau, however, has been confirmed by the leader of the radicals himself, Albert Weisbord, who is high in the national councils of the Workers' Communist Party.

There are Communist "nuclei" in "most of the cotton mills and other large industrial plants," Weisbord states. Efforts are being made to organize the workers in other industries into radical groups like the "T. M. C." These Communist activities are being watched closely by the United States government, but is each manufacturer equally alive to his danger from the bolshevist threat?

Albert Weisbord will be remembered as the radical who started the strike at Passaic, N. J., which eventually failed after causing the mill operatives of that city to lose several million in wages.

Albert Weisbord attended Harvard University and while there was converted to radicalism by professors and instructors of the same kind that we now foster in the University of North Carolina and in the N. C. State College.

The seeds of radicalism, which are now being sown in our State supported institutions, will in time produce numerous Albert Weisbords in North Carolina.

It is interesting to note the names if those who are leading the New Bedford strike where Casimiro Lameiras is in charge of the picketing, having succeeded Augusto C. G. Pinto, and Jack Rubenstein is the organizer of the picket lines. W. Batty, a loom fixer, from England,

is the leader of the unions. Manuel Silva and Square Diamond are other prominent leaders.

A friend from New England writes us as follows:

Referring to your recent warning to the Southern industry against opening the gates for an influx from New Bedford, you cannot be too strong on this line. You should keep repeating it.

Have talked with some of the leaders there, and know their slant, and it is so easy to see just what would be the result should they break into the industry down there.

We worry very little about unions ever becoming a serious factor in the textile industry of the South, but the statement of Albert Weisbord that there are communist "nuclei" in most of the cotton mills and large industrial plants of New England makes us wonder if the New England mill employees who are seeking work in our mills are not being planted by Weisbord and the Communist group as "nuclei" from which they later expect to develop a large group.

Our State owned universities and colleges are filled with professors and instructors who are working to convert students to socialistic and communistic ideas and if at the same time "nuclei" can be established in the mills and communistic idea begin to grow the two forces will produce serious trouble in the future.

We are not speaking idly but our remarks are based upon information that has come to us from sources that are considered conservative and reliable.

Going After Business

IT is often said the the organization that gets business these days is the one that hustles for it.

A real example of hustling was furnished by the Eastside Manufacturing Company, of Shelby, N. C., last week. The mill wished to bid on an order for aeroplane cloth and had only 24 hours' notice before the contract was to be let in New York. It was necessary that a sample of the cloth be filed with the bid. To most mill men, the idea of making a sample of cloth and getting it to New York in 24 hours would have seemed hopeless. No so with the Eastside organization.

The yarn was bought in Rutherfordton at 7 a. m. and rushed the 23 miles to Shelby in an automobile. The yarn was woven for sample and and the cloth taken by car to Spartanburg where it arrived in time to take the air mail that would put it in New York 24 hours after it was decided to go after the business.

We have not heard yet whether the mill received the order but they certainly deserve it. We believe that even under present conditions, a great many mills could get more business if they went after it hard enough. The man who makes a determined effort to land an order, even when the handicap seems great, is a thousand times better off than the one who sits and moans of poor business.

Personal News

James Gorham of Atlanta, Ga., has become superintendent of the Elizabeth Bartlett Mills, Acworth, Ga.

J. C. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Trenton Mills, Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Joe L. Helms has been promoted to second hand in night carding at the Banning Mills, Banning, Ga.

G. S. Saucer has resigned as second hand in carding at the Poulan Mills, Poulan, Ga.

W. S. Parker has resigned as president of the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

E. E. Abernathy has resigned his position in the office of the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

L. L. Hurley has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hanover Thread Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

P. A. Ritchie, superintendent of the Dixon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will hereafter as as superintendent of the Trenton Mills also.

L. T. McEntire has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

Gordon F. Johnstone has resigned as resident manager of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. A. Jenkins has become overseer carding and spinning at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Thomson, Ga.

R. L. Hulsey, of Greensboro, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

S. T. Peace, treasurer of the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has been elected president of the company.

T. P. Morris has resigned as superintendent of the Hanover Thread Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to devote his full time to the Ridge Mill, of which he is also superintendent.

O. G. Morehead has resigned as overseer carding at the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., to become superintendent of the carding department at the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

C. C. Page has been promoted from general overseer of spinning to division superintendent of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., of which P. A. Smith is general superintendent.

W. L. Manning, who for some time has been vice-president and general manager of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary, N. C., has been elected president of the company. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College.

G. W. Turnipseed, who has been located at Sanford, Fla., has been appointed superintendent of the Dadeville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Dadeville, Ala.

Lawrence W. Brown has been transferred from the French Broad plant of the Martel Mills, Asheville, N. C., to the office of the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

M. C. Cook, of Pawtucket, R. I., has been appointed resident manager of the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Mrs. M. H. Carter, wife of M. H. Carter, overseer spinning at the Connecticut Mills, Decatur, Ala., is improving following a recent operation for appendicitis.

J. L. Rhinehardt has resigned as general overseer spinning, spooling, warping and winding at the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., and accepted the position of general overseer spinning at the Manville-Jenckes Mills, Loray plant, Gastonia, N. C.

Henry H. Hack Dies In Airplane Crash

Henry Hartshorn Hack, about 24, son of H. W. Hack, vice-president and grandson of Stewart Hartshorn, president of the Jonna Cotton Mills, of Goldville, S. C., was killed Saturday afternoon in an airplane accident in New Jersey, according to information secured here. Two other young men were also victims of the crash, it was reported.

Young Mr. Hack was a native of New Jersey, but had recently been taking an active interest in the administration of the Joanna Mills, which were named for his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Joanna Hartshorn. He was an only child.

Page Fence for Rayon Plant

The General Equipment Company, of Charlotte, has been awarded contract for 6,000 feet of Page chain link fence for enclosing the rayon plant being built by American Chatillon Company, at Rome Ga. C. W. Allison, president of the company, secured the contract through the New York offices of Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Spinners to Meet

The Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Lake Lure, near Chimney Rock, N. C., on Friday, September 7 at 10 a. m.

The theme for discussion at the meeting will be "The Proper Maintenance of Spinning to Produce Quality Yarn."

Carl R. Harris, president of the Southern Textile Association, is also chairman of the Spinners' Division.

AMALIE PRODUCTS

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Strasburg, Va.—The Fleming Silk Manufacturing Company has been incorporated by Fred W. Bertschinger, of this place and Jack Ross, of New York.

Maysville, Ky.—January and Wood have let contract for a three-story addition to be used as a storage and shipping room for finished goods.

Dalton, Ga.—Wescott Hosiery Mill is erecting a \$35,000 addition to the present building, according to President C. L. Wescott. The addition will be of brick with steel frame.

Commerce, Ga.—It is understood here that A. D. Harris is interested in establishing a silk and rayon weaving plant.

Arial, S. C.—The Arial Mill, now under construction here, is not to be equipped with Whitin spinning, as reported through error last week. The mill has purchased 50,000 spindles from the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Coleridge, N. C.—The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, which is moving its machinery to a new building, as reported, is installing 2,000 additional spinning spindles, 832 twisting spindles and new winding equipment.

Burlington, N. C.—The E. M. H. Hosiery Mills, recently organized as a knitting department of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, have begun operation of 41 knitting machines, 9 loopers and dyeing and finishing machinery. The plant will produce 1,600 dozen pairs of men's fancy hose per week.

Goldsboro, N. C.—The Goldsboro branch of the Durham Hosiery Mills that has been operated in Goldsboro for a number of years is expected to be closed by September 1st, according to announcement of C. G. Johnson, manager of the local plant, and the building located at the corner of Ashe and Center streets will be offered for sale or rent.

Hickory, N. C.—The Clon-Whis Hosiery Mill started operation here August 1 with 20 knitters and supplementary equipment. It is planned to double capacity within a few weeks. E. E. Whisnant, manager of the Hollar Hosiery Mills, is president of the new concern. He will manage both mills, it is stated. C. L. Whisnant is treasurer and P. L. Cloniger is assistant manager.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Contract for electric lighting and power wiring for the plant of the Yarns Corporation of America, now under construction in East Spartanburg, has been let to Harrison-Wright Company of Charlotte, N. C., it was announced at the local offices of the Lockwood-Greene Company. The amount of the contract was not given.



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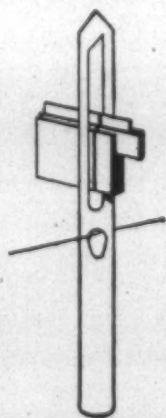
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Charlotte, N. C.—Nathan & Cohen, 60 Leonard Street, New York, owners of the New Bedford Silk Mills, New Bedford, Mass., are said to be planning to move the equipment to the South. Several sites in North Carolina and Virginia are being considered.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. F. Strowd, president of the Strowd-Holcomb Cotton Mills, Inc., states that the spindleage of this organization has been increased from 8,300 to 30,000, and that there has been a proportionate increase in the number of looms. In the future, this mill will make print cloth exclusively.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Through the local office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., the following contracts have been let for the Drayton Mills, of this city: Grading for new weave building, to R. G. Lackey, Spartanburg; furnishing and erection of structural steel, to Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.; sash and glazing for new weave building, to The William Bayley Co., Springfield, O.

Pomona, N. C.—The Richardson Realty Co., Inc., of Pomona, has awarded the contract to Burns-Hammond Construction Co., of Greensboro, for building a structure to house the silk throwing plant for Meyer and Samuel Grobart and Joseph Lebauer, all three of Pater-son, N. J.

The plans, drawn by Harry Barton, architect, of Greensboro, call for a one-story structure, 60 by 200 feet. It will be of brick construction, with monitor roof and an automatic sprinkler system.

Radford, Va.—Negotiations were completed by which Radford secures a shirt factory to be operated by Northern manufacturers. The building to be erected will be on Grove avenue, in the eastern section. Under terms of the contract, and will be of brick, 50x200 the plant must be ready for operation by October 1. The manufacturers will start off with 200 women and girls in their employ, and as soon as the help is instructed and becomes competent in the class of work required, the working force will be increased to 500, it is announced.

Monroe, N. C.—T. E. Minhennette and C. L. Monk, of Monroe, and the Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., have filed a petition in the Federal court in Charlotte asking that the Piedmont Underwear Mills be placed into permanent receivership. The argument on the petition will be heard August 16. In the petition, these creditors listed their accounts against the mill company as \$8,000 and placed the assets of the mill at more than \$34,000. The petition also alleged that the mill has committed

certain acts which make other creditors preferred creditors. The mill has not yet filed answer, but is expected to make vigorous action against the petition.

York, S. C.—The Neeley Manufacturing Company and the Travora Cotton Mills have been purchased by J. T. Hedrick, Sr.; and J. T. Hedrick, Jr., of Lexington, N. C., and J. E. Johnson of York.

Mr. Johnson has been general superintendent of the two mills since their organization. In announcing the purchase, he said that the new owners would complete their organization within a short time.

The two mills have a total of 11,144 spindles on carded yarn. They were purchased from W. B. Moore, who has been president since the mills were built. Mr. Moore, one of the best known spinners in the South, plans to retire from active business.

Greenville, S. C.—Judson Mill No. 2, which has been idle since early in April, will resume operations the first of next week, it was announced by mill officials. It is possible that only a part of the mill will be put in operation, although it is likely that the entire plant will begin to run after four months of complete idleness.

The plant is being cleaned out and made ready for the resumption of operations. Notice having been served on the employees that it will begin running again next Monday. This

was the only textile plant around Greenville which has been shut down for any length of time, the majority of others having closed for

only a week at a time. Virtually all Greenville plants are running both night and day, however, and will continue on this schedule until fur-

ther notice, although another curtailment may be discussed in September.

Cotton Goods Sales and Production for July

Production of standard cotton cloth during July was 22.9 per cent less than during June, according to statistics for the month just compiled by the American Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

This reduction in output, amounting to 65,992,000 yards, was due to the fact that practically all the mills shut down for at least a week over the July Fourth holiday. Total production for the month was 221,826,000 yards.

Sales were 187,439,000 yards, or 84.5 per cent of production. Shipments amounted to 217,540,000 yards, or 98.1 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 463,270,000 yards as compared with stocks of 458,948,000 yards on July 1st.

Unfilled orders on July 31st were 272,227,000 yards as compared with 302,328,000 yards at the beginning of the month.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton goods are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The statistics cover upwards of 300 classifications of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States.

Wanted

A young man of address, education and executive ability, with some knowledge of book-keeping and typewriting to handle the general details of office of a well established plant, building a large line of textile machinery. A splendid opportunity for the right man. State experience, giving references. Address: Textile Machinery, P. O. Box No. 1, Gastonia, N. C.

Wanted

Master Mechanic for large cotton mill. State fully experience, where employed, give age. Superintendents, Dyers, Designers, Weavers, Spinners, Carders, write us for better connection. No charge unless position secured. Commercial Employment Agency, Greenville, S. C.

Sales Engineer Available

Sales Engineer experienced in the Southern textile trade wishes to represent a specialty. Machinery, blowers, compressors, motors, boilers, stokers, coal pulverizers, heating systems and special supplies. Headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. All replies confidential. Address Sales Engineer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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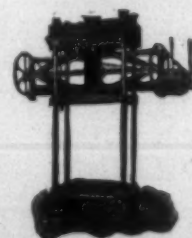
Wanted

Man to run Barber-Colman warp drawin machine on pattern work. Apply in person, Wannonah Cotton Mills Co., Lexington, N. C.

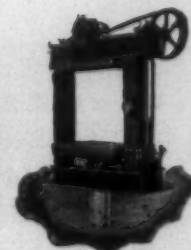
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Liddell Automatic Engine, 40 horsepower; Harris Corliss Engine; 125 horsepower. Both in excellent condition. Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C.

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Kaumagraph Expands Again

The demands of a business that has multiplied itself several times over within the past five years, prompt the removal of the Kaumagraph Company, manufacturers of Kaumagraph dry transfers and Kaumagraph lithography, to considerably larger quarters in the beautiful New Graphic Arts Center building at Varick and West Houston street, New York City.

Necessity for this removal is regarded as particularly remarkable in view of the fact that it is less than five years since the Kaumagraph Company erected and moved into its own eight story building at 350 West 31st street. At that time two floors in that building were adequate for their entire needs. With the development of their transfer and lithographic business, however, Kaumagraph found it necessary to take a third floor, and a fourth floor and a fifth. Finally it was realized that even the entire building would be inadequate for the expansion requirements of the company—and it was this condition which was responsible for the removal as of September 1, 1928, to the Graphic Arts Center.

The Graphic Arts Center was

chosen as Kaumagraph's headquarters for several reasons. It brings Kaumagraph into a building and neighborhood directly identified with industries relating to selling and advertising and identification of merchandise. Kaumagraph will be right at home in this company, occupying, as Kaumagraph does, a position of leadership in all matters of trade marking and identification.



Graphic Arts Center Building

The Graphic Arts Center occupies an entire block front on Varick street. It is easily and quickly reached by two subways and two elevated lines and is near the New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel.

The Kaumagraph Company will occupy the entire third floor and part of the fourth floor in this new building—a total of 50,000 square feet. This makes an increase of

over 60 per cent additional floor space, which suggests the greatly increased facilities Kaumagraph now places at the service of its customers. The Kaumagraph Company expects to be fully installed in its new quarters by September 1st, after which date, it extends a cordial invitation to its many friends to inspect what it believes will be the largest and most up-to-date establishment of its kind throughout the world.

Studies Textile Possibilities in Texas

Austin, Texas.—In a report of a study which he has just made of the textile industry of Texas, it is stated by B. C. Blanton, of Dallas, industrial engineer, that conditions and prospects are favorable for a steady increase in spindleage of Texas' mills, capital investment.

"The expansion of the textile industry in this State during the nine years has been inherently sound and has established a precedent in the net increase in spindleage of Texas' mills, which approximated 97.5 per cent," Mr. Blanton said, referring to the period of 1919 to 1927, inclusive, which from the standpoint of new mill construction, was in excess of that of any similar period since 1899.

"Today there are 27 cotton mills operating in the State which represent an aggregate capital investment, based on replacement cost, of approximately \$31,750,000. These figures do not embrace the allied industries which may be, properly classified under the textile group, constituting those establishments engaged in the manufacture of specific products other than grey goods. Treating the industry as a whole, there are about 81 operating enterprises which represent a total capital investment of about \$47,891,000."

In referring to the output of Texas' cotton mills, Blanton said the average annual value of products now approximated \$20,000,000. Texas mills today employ an average of 4,581 workers, while the average annual payroll approximates \$2,991,650.

The per capita value of Texas cotton mill products today approximates \$4.25.

Increase in Mill Investment Called Logical

The ratio of capital invested in the cotton milling industry alone in Texas to the State's aggregate wealth approximates \$1 to every \$210.75. And approximately \$6.19 per capita is invested in Texas cotton mills which is equivalent to approximately one-half of 1 per cent

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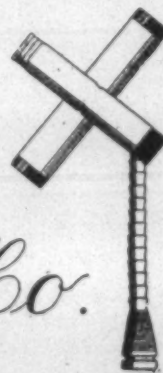
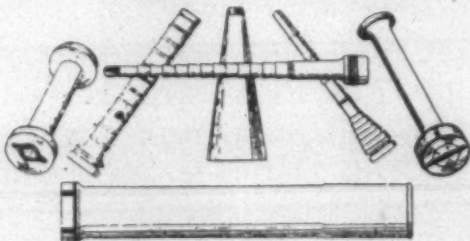
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IF YOU HAVE NOT
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YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
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of the State's per capita wealth.

"It is consistent to presume that this infinitesimal per capita investment could be safely increased, predicted on experienced management, legitimate mill projects eliminating the promotion element and technical supervision to a figure of 1½ to 2 per cent of the State's per capita wealth within the period of the next two decades without detrimental effect to other groups of industry in their respective development and expansion," Mr. Blanton said.

"The campaign which has been expeditiously waged for more cotton on fewer acres during the last several years has proved of material benefit and is, to a marked degree, facilitating the continual growth and development of the cotton manufacturing industry in Texas.

"The operating cost of Texas cotton mills is about 20 per cent lower than the average for mills in the Northern and Eastern States today.

Feature Low Cost of Texas Labor

"The labor cost in textile mills is representative of 40 to 45 per cent of the total cost of mill operation, and today the cost of labor in Texas mills is 40 per cent lower than that of mills in the Northwestern States. Furthermore, Texas has an actual as well as potential supply of textile mill workers which is practically unlimited and no difficulty has been experienced in securing such operatives for the new cotton mills which have been erected and placed

in operation in this State during the last decade.

"Texas labor, which is available for new cotton mills, is of the highest type and its productive efficiency is on a parity with that to be found in communities where the industry has been established to a more or less marked degree. An average time of two or three months' training is sufficient to produce skilled workers in the industry here.

Low Tax Rate And Cheap Power....

"The prevailing tax rates in the textile centers of the North and East are considerably higher than in Texas, the average rate in this State being approximately 30 cents per spindle.

"The power cost in cotton mills constitutes only about 5 per cent of the total operating cost. Yet even this item represents a material saving to the mill operating in Texas for the average cost of electrical energy utilized as power in Texas' mills is about 20 per cent lower than the prevailing cost in large mill centers of the North and East, excluding, of course, hydroelectric development projects."

To Discuss Safety Work

"Safety in the Textile Industry" is the subject to an address to be delivered by Russell T. Fisher, secretary, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, before the Textile Section of the National Safety Council on Tuesday morn-

ing, October 2nd, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, in conjunction with the seventeenth annual safety congress. The convention of the accident preventionists is to last five days, from October 1 to 5, inclusive. Five New York City hotels will be required to accommodate the 110 sessions, 325 speakers and 6,000 delegates.

Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., is scheduled to speak on "Safety for the Textile Industry," after which there will be a general discussion.

On Wednesday morning, October 3, following the election of the Textile Section officers, there will be a symposium entitled "How We Want Safety Work Conducted," in which will participate John H. Perkins, of the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., D. Frank Lord, M. J. Whittall, associates, Worcester, Mass., and Glenn W. Cook, of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Every company in the textile industry is cordially invited to be represented at the coming convention, irrespective of membership affiliations with the National Safety Council. There will be no charge for admission to any of the business sessions.

Harry C. Washburn, New Bedford, Mass., is chairman of the Textile Section. Arthur S. Johnson, of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston, is chairman of the program committee.

Piedmont Underwear Mills Solvent

The Piedmont Underwear Mills, Monroe, N. C., were declared solvent following a hearing in the Federal Court in Charlotte on Saturday. Judge Webb signed an order dismissing a petition that the mills be placed in involuntary bankruptcy.

Notice that the petition was filed against the mills and the date for a hearing set was printed on Page 24 of this issue, that section of the paper having been printed before news of Judge Webb's order was received.

June Hosiery Production

Washington.—Hosiery production in June was slightly below that for the preceding month, the figures being 4,499,325 dozen pairs and 4,743,684 dozen pairs, respectively, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce showing production of 316 identical establishments representing 405 mills.

Of the total production, in dozen pairs, 52,152 were men's full-fashioned, 1,551,464 men's seamless, 1,474,470 women's full-fashioned, 620,751 women's seamless, 588,124 boys' misses' and children's, 200,223 infants', and 12,141 athletic.

Orders and stocks in dozen pairs follows: Net shipments, 4,709,217; on hand end of month, finished and in the ray, 11,770,167; orders booked, 4,868,656; cancellations, 127,477.

STRIPPER X

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When your customer complains about your dyeing on that last order—don't puzzle your brain about what excuse or alibi to give him.

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Economical, naturally—NON-FLUID OIL lasts several times as long per application as liquid oil and

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N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.	PITTSBURGH, PA.	GREENVILLE, S.C.

Textile Growth of Spartanburg County

(Continued from Page 20)

form, and many of them had their hands upon the edge. The man stepped on one hand, and as a reward sold the woman two hanks of yarn instead of the regulation one. After that, all the women held their hands in the way of the man, and he was forced to exercise great care to avoid stepping on them.

List in 1867

In an almanac published by Joseph Walker in 1867, seven factories were listed in Spartanburg county. They were as follows:

"Lawson's Fork factory, five miles east of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 1,600 spindles, 25 looms, 60 operatives.

"Valley Falls factory, on Lawson's Fork, five miles north of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 500 spindles.

"Fingerville factory, on Pacolet river, 15 miles north of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 500 spindles, 15 looms, Joseph Finger, general agent.

"Hill's factory, on Tyger river, 18 miles south of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 500 spindles.

"Cedar Hill factory, on South Tyger river, 18 miles northwest of Spartanburg, S. C., runs 20 looms, 1,000 spindles. Lewis Green, superintendent.

"Crawfordsville factory, on Tyger river, 8 miles west of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 20 looms, 1,000 spindles. J. Bivings, manager.

"Barksdale factory, on Enoree river, 20 miles south of Spartanburg, S. C. Runs 1,000 spindles, 50 operatives.

Spartanburg Grows

Notice is called to the fact that in previous records Spartanburg was called "Spartanburg Court House" and that in Walker's almanac the place was called "Spartanburg, S. C." Until the '70s, Spartanburg was often called "Spartanburg village."

During the years of reconstruction, from 1867 to 1877, the cotton manufacturing industry in Spartanburg county, as in the rest of the South, was at a standstill. The slave-grown cotton during the previous years had supplied the factories, but they were without raw material during reconstruction. Furthermore, a large part of the operatives had been killed or injured in the war, and work was made difficult by the newness of the employees.

Renew Activities.

A renewal of cotton mill building came in 1890. For many years it was generally held that this marked the beginning of cotton mill building in the county. Spartan Mills, which house 85,000 spindles, were built in that year. Their location in the city of Spartanburg called attention to the industry, and their size was large enough to grasp the popular imagination. Only one company now has more spindles under its jurisdiction than Spartan, and that is the Clifton Manufacturing Company, operators of Clifton Nos. 1 and 2.

The construction four years ago of the Lyman plant of the Pacific

Mills marked the beginning of another period of expansion of the industry. At present several mills are being enlarged, and parallel industries are growing remarkably. Drayton Mill is constructing a large addition to be greater in floor space than its present plant. Chesnee Mill is building an extensive weave room addition. The Powell Knitting Company is doubling its capacity.

Related Industries

Parallel with the growth of the mills themselves has come expansion of related industries. The Andrews Loom, Reed and Harness Works, one of the oldest of these, is a thriving and expanding industry. The only cotton mill machinery repair shop of such extensive proportions is located in Spartanburg. Standard Loom, Inc., manufacturers of looms and accessories, will begin construction on a large plant immediately. All these plants are pioneers, hardy and devoted to public service.

The Yarns Corporation of America is completing a plant on Williams street in the city in which rayon, the recently developed fiber with much the same appearance as silk, will be "processed"—that it made ready for use by mills. It will be put up in hanks or on spindles as the mills require and will be dyed in the desired colors. The placing of this mill, the first of its kind to be completed in the South, in Spartanburg, is considered an indication that other mills will see fit to locate in this city or county.

County Stands High

Besides leading South Carolina in the manufacture of cotton, Spartanburg county stands high in the nation. It is second to only one county in the South and is sixth in the United States. Twenty of its cloth mills annually manufacture enough cloth to reach around the world six times.

Comparative figures show graphically the commanding position of Spartanburg in Southern, especially South Carolina, cotton manufacturing. The first three counties in this State are quoted below: Spartanburg has 944,558 spindles, 23,188 looms, 778 knitting machines, 12,487 employees, \$7,904,986 annual wages, not including executive officials; uses 187,891 bales of cotton annually, has invested capital to the extent of \$38,552,069 and has an annual output to the value of \$39,021,958.

Greenville County Second

Greenville county, second in the State, rates as follows: 766,064 spindles, 20,258 looms, no knitting machines, 12,976 employed, \$9,404,459 annual wages, uses 153,782 bales of cotton, has invested \$33,209,603, has an annual output to the value of \$37,217,480.

Anderson county, third in the State, rates as follows: 603,284 spindles, 13,259 looms, 114 knitting machines, 8,425 employed, \$5,223,226 annual wages, 136,618 bales of cotton, \$21,520,322 capital invested, \$23,720,417 annual output.

Causes of Growth

As in all industry, the basic causes for the remarkable growth of the cotton manufacturing industry not only in this county but in

the entire Piedmont section of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are the proximity of raw materials, cheapness of power, abundance of labor and transportation facilities. Water power is abundant, and much more opportunity for developing this source of energy is open. Last year, as reported by the South Carolina Department of Commerce and Agriculture, Spartanburg county cotton mills used power as follows: water power direct, 6,035; steam, 10,545; hydro-electric, 20,775.

The advantages of this county in suitable water power or hydro-electric power sites are clearly shown by these figures. Easy and cheap transportation from the Virginia and West Virginia coal fields, also, is an attractive feature. The same transportation facilities, broadened to serve all sections of the county expeditiously, are an advantage in distributing the finished product.

Agriculturally Sound

In production of cotton, Spartanburg cotton led South Carolina last year, although the acreage of cotton was less than that in Orangeburg. This indicates the advanced methods of agriculture practiced in Spartanburg county and explains the lead taken, with \$8,884,158 value of the 14 most important crops as compared with Anderson's second, \$8,230,503. The cotton crop here was worth \$6,138,500 last year, and the cottonseed products practically \$1,097,400. Five mills put out this product. South Carolina cotton is of a comparatively low grade, but efforts are now being made to raise the grade and make it acceptable in all mills of the section.

Remarkable agricultural soundness and industrial health make Spartanburg the most prosperous county in South Carolina.

Do Community Work.

The mills of Spartanburg county have been active in community work. The operatives, a large part of them from the mountains, into which have few modern conveniences have penetrated to any wide extent, are often uninformed as to the best methods of feeding themselves, otherwise caring for themselves and spending their spare time profitably. They have been taught, however, and conditions are always improving. Pacolet Mills, instance, is a model mill village with beautifully cared for grounds and carefully supervised community work.

A striking instance of the good done by the mills in their work with the operatives is furnished in the present Spartan Mills community house. This was formerly a United States pellagra hospital. Proper teaching as to correct feeding has made such an institution unnecessary. Now a men's building, in which is located a gymnasium and other entertainment facilities, has replaced the hospital, and a girls' and women's building has been added to meet all needs.

Figures in this article are taken from South Carolina State records for 1927 and from various other reliable sources for older records.

Burlington Rayon Plant May Open in September

Burlington, N. C.—It is now believed that first units of Burlington's \$8,000,000 rayon plant will be ready for operation in September, a month or so earlier than was at first thought possible. It is said that the local plant will turn out on exceedingly fine quality of rayon, that it will be as lustrous and more durable than silk, and that it can be marketed economically. Dr. Lyell M. Rader, chief of the Electric Chemical Refinery, with laboratories at 35 Central avenue, Maywood, N. J., was here recently in conference with Dr. W. O. Mitcherling, resident chemist of the Albert M. Johnson organization.

The work here is strictly guarded. For months now the word "verboten" has spanned the main entrance gate to the plant, forbidding any to enter except regularly appointed workmen and those holding special passes. One reason for the keep out sign is, of course, the necessity for keeping out the curious who would merely interfere with the workmen. Another is to protect whatever secret process may be involved in the development.

Except for the staff of officials and workmen it is doubtful if a dozen persons have seen the inside of the building since the walls and roof were closed up several months ago.

Construction of 30,000 Mile Tire

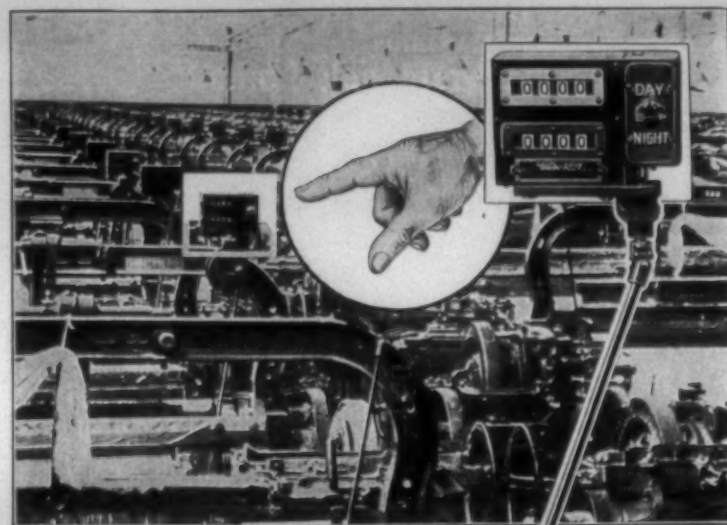
Chicago, Ill.—The type of cotton used in the new unconditionally guaranteed 30,000 mile automobile tire offered by Montgomery, Ward & Co., is one of the two factors which are chiefly responsible for "the greatest mileage guarantee ever written," according to an executive.

A fabric of Egyptian cotton is used, giving an unusually high tensile strength and great elasticity. The twist and weaving is similar to that generally used in tire fabrics, but greater life is insured by the fact that the Egyptian cotton fiber used in the cord is approximately one and one-fourth times longer than domestic staple, it is explained. The fabric construction of the tire is of the conventional type, with plies arranged in the usual manner.

More Rubber. Heavy Tread.

A second factor enabling guaranteeing the new "super service Riverside" tire to a distance greater than around the world is the fact that more rubber has been used throughout. This will give the fabric longer life, it is said, in forming a wear-resisting cushion between plies and cords of the fabric. There is also a tread twice as thick as usual on the new tire.

The older Riverside tire was guaranteed unconditionally for 16,000 miles as compared with the 30,000 mile unconditional guarantee of the new one. The new tire is also unconditionally guaranteed for six full years of service regardless of mileage. It is priced in balloon construction from \$11.95 to \$26.75.



Veeder-ROOT
COUNTERS

Points Out the Loom that Lags

Pick out the loom that's running short-time, and point it out to the weaver. Pick it out by the record of picks—on the dial of a Veeder-Root Pick Counter.

Perhaps a loom that should make 130 picks per minute is showing but 65 per minute. That shows it is going but 50% of the running-time. Then it's time your overseer stepped in and stepped-up the pace of the weaver.

Make it easy for your overseer to check-up each loom each day. So he can compare results from all sections of looms. Then if results are poor in one section, he can go to that section and locate the looms that lag.

No other way of watching production gives you such accurate pointers on output as Veeder-Root Pick Counters give you automatically.

Veeder-Root Textile Counters can be applied to every machine and work-situation in a mill. Write for Textile Counter booklet T-2, or ask for a trial of the Counters.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., GREENVILLE, S. C.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

..... 192.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

Spinning Spindle..... Looms.....

Superintendent.....

Carder.....

Spinner.....

Weaver.....

Cloth Room.....

Dyer.....

Master Mechanic.....

Recent changes.....

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This new edition lists more than 2,700 fabrics, and includes many valuable additions and improvements

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The Carolina Yarn & Supply Company, of Burlington, N. C., has opened for business. Edgar P. Henderson, for 10 years in New York as an executive with American Tobacco Company and Proctor & Gamble,

soap makers, is manager of the firm.

Z. V. McClure, for a number of years selling agent for textile machinery manufacturers, is to be at the head of the field men.

Odenheimer Has Plan To Stabilize Cotton

(Continued from Page 10)

try in the world production the right kind of cotton, it does not control the cotton in a manner enabling it to dictate the price.

Few Buyers; Many Sellers.

"First: Over 2,000,000 sellers of cotton are confronted by very few buyers.

"Second: The cotton farmer is not trained in commercial usages, while the buying of cotton is a very concentrated and well organized business institution, handled by men giving their entire time, their brains and all their efforts to the marketing of cotton.

"To enjoy its monopoly, the growers should dictate the price. When one has a monopoly, he names the price of his commodity, limited only to the needs of consumption.

"The limit of the value of cotton is the price that cotton converted into cloth will sell to the ultimate consumer.

"It is known, and well established, that the cotton spinner is more prosperous with high price, than with low price cotton, provided the price is within reach of the consumer.

"No one is more interested in the price of cotton than the cotton farmer and the cotton spinner; hence, these two interests have to work together. The grower and the cotton spinner absolutely require price stability.

20-Cent Cotton.

"As far as the cotton spinner and the consumer of cotton cloth are concerned, cotton need never be below 20c a pound. When once this minimum price is established, the cotton grower and all the varied interests of the South will know, at the time cotton is planted, that cotton will not sell below 20 cents a pound.

"The cotton grower always has to contend with the uncertainties of weather and other conditions. Until August or September, and sometimes October, he does not know whether his efforts, his capital invested, his whole dependence, will be rewarded.

"Why should he be expected to take the hazard, the additional risk, of low prices for his cotton?

"This uncertainty stares him now in the face. With the monopoly he has, he only needs to apply business principles and combination of interest—all of which are now in common practice in nearly all other business pursuits.

What Is the Remedy?

"There has been sold in the past four or five years about eight per cent of all the cotton through cotton growers' organizations. To bring about a practical monopoly for the cotton grower, and enable him to fix the price for his cotton, and stabilize such prices, so there will be but very small fluctuations, he only needs to sell all his cotton—100 per cent—in place of the present eight per cent, through his own organizations.

"In place of being over 2,000,000 sellers of cotton, there will probably be 15 cotton growers' organiza-

tions throughout the South handling all the cotton.

"These cotton grower's organizations are to be governed by a central organization, in as far only as the price basis of cotton is concerned.

"This central body will be composed of, say:

"An executive committee of seven members;

"The presidents of all these cotton grower's organizations;

"One appointee of the governor of every cotton State;

"The commissioners of agriculture of every cotton State;

"One representative from each State for every 500,000 bales of cotton grown during the past season.

"One representative of the bankers of each cotton State; and

"Three representatives of the cotton spinners.

Fixing the Price.

"These men will sit around the table, and discuss the prevailing conditions, and fix a proper price. This price will govern all cotton grower's organizations during a period of time determined by the central body.

"The financing of the cotton crop when handled and sold in the above manner, presents no difficulties. A receipt for a bale of cotton from a licensed warehouse is the best collateral for bank loans. When the cotton farmer delivers his cotton to the cotton grower's organizations, he will receive, say, 60 to 75 per cent of the value, and the balance when it is sold.

"Or, the farmer can ask for immediate sale, when he will at once be paid in full.

"The cotton grower's organizations, in turn, borrow money from the banks, with warehouse receipts as collateral.

"It requires no stretch of the imagination to calculate the immense benefits derived by the South, as soon as advantage is taken of the monopoly it possesses. Two hundred and fifty millions will probably be the minimum the South's wealth been enhanced each year.

"The benefits accruing by controlling the price of cotton require only concerted effort to establish such a system.

"The thinking men of the South will lend their efforts and assistance to enlighten and educate the cotton growers, and lead them to the goal of independence and prosperity.

"The South will then come into its own!"

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High Speed Warpers

Lighting Installations in Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 13)

erable degree by the use of smaller units more closely spaced.

The mill is usually divided by columns into bays and, for the sake of appearance, as well as ease of construction, it is good practice to space the units symmetrically with regard to bays.

Even with very few overhead obstructions, if the machine projects far over the work, or if there are very high machines, dense shadows may be thrown when the units are too widely spaced.

If the walls and ceiling are light colored, then considerable diffuseness is introduced into the illumination, thus eliminating dense shadows. In cotton mills, working on white yarn and goods, the illumination on the under side of machines and harnesses is aided very materially by reflected light. Even if reflectors are used which send no light to the ceiling, the white cotton reflects so much light upwards that the ceiling always appears bright.

Some processes are very exacting and require minute inspection; others demand merely enough light to see all parts of the machine clearly. Where material is handled in bulk, a low illumination will suffice; but even this should be well distributed, and not glaring. In processes involving single threads—spinning or spooling, for example—moderate general illumination is sufficient. Where threads become grouped together, as in weaving and warping, and must be distinguished one from the other, a higher level of illumination is necessary.

It is well to keep the number of lamp sizes in a single plant at a minimum, as this insures the correct renewal of lamps and the carrying of the smallest possible stock. Therefore, on a single floor, it is often wise to plan the lamp size for the department with the highest requirements, and use this size of lamp all over that floor. The spacing in the other less exacting departments may, if so desired, be increased to compensate for the higher wattage.

Reflectors.

To insure effective illumination, lamps must be equipped with suitable reflectors. A proper reflector accomplishes two important things—first, it controls the light; and, second, it protects the eye from the bright filament of the lamp.

The bare incandescent lamp throws light almost equally in all directions. To get the maximum benefit of this light, reflectors must be used to concentrate the light where it is needed.

The sizes of incandescent lamps used in industrial plants range from 100 watt upwards. This means that a very intense light comes from a small source. If a reflector is used, the contrast between the filament and the background is reduced; if an enclosing globe, the brightness per unit area. In either case, glare

is cut down and work can be carried on better and more safely.

There are many different types of reflectors available but among the most widely used are the RLM Standard Dome reflector and the Glassteel Diffuser. Both of these were specially designed for industrial work and are made by a number of different manufacturers. The RLM Standard Dome reflector is inexpensive, efficient, and easy to clean. With a reflector of the open mouth type, such as the RLM, it is always wise to use either white bowl or inside frosted lamps, as these help to diffuse the light, reduce glare, and soften harsh shadows. In the Glassteel Diffuser, the lamp is enclosed in a translucent globe which is, in turn, protected by a steel reflector. This unit, which is somewhat more expensive than the RLM, gives excellent diffusion, is quite sturdy, because of the protecting metal, and makes the room more cheerful and more evenly illuminated by allowing some light to go to the ceiling.

Although these reflectors are the most extensively used, excellent installations have been made of the following widely diversified types: prismatic glass reflectors, mirrored glass totally indirect units, diffusing enclosing globes, and many different types of metal reflectors.

Semi-Indirect and Totally Indirect Lighting.

For the highest type of industrial lighting, semi-indirect and totally indirect lighting should be considered. These two types of lighting system, by throwing the light upwards, instead of downward, use the ceiling as a secondary light source. This produces a very even distribution of light, which is practically free from shadows and which puts no strain upon the eye. Indirect lighting can be used to advantage where the work is very fine and requires close attention and where the machinery is small and complicated, under which conditions direct lighting would probably produce bad shadows.

General Recommendations.

Taking into consideration all the factors previously mentioned, it is apparent that one cannot lay down specific rules for the lighting of all mills. It is possible, however, to make certain general recommendations which may be modified to suit local requirements.

The next few paragraphs give for each operation in the cotton and the woolen mill the amount of light needed, and also the proper spacing of units when localized lighting is preferred to general lighting. The materials handled in woolen mills are usually darker in color and the fibers more transparent than those in cotton mills. More accurate workmanship is generally required in the woolen mills, for the value of the product is higher. Consequently, for the same operation it is necessary to provide somewhat higher illumination than in the cotton mill.

A general lighting system providing an illumination of about 4 or 5

foot-candles should be adequate for the lighting of bale breakers, openers, and pickers in the cotton mill, as the work done in these departments is not very exacting. Ease and safety in moving about and a more cheerful working place are obtained by a lighting system of this sort. The arrangement of the machinery often justifies a row of units over each center line. The light from these units, aided by the abundance of white cotton, is sufficient to light the areas between the machines.

In the case of cards, drawing frames, slubbers, combs, and gills, the machines are more numerous and more closely spaced. In order, therefore, to light these areas adequately, and to provide the fullest measure of safety for the larger number of operators, an illumination of about 6 or 7 foot-candles will be found most satisfactory. For the slubbers and drawing frames, which are quite low, general illumination is best. The cards, however, offer a somewhat different problem, since some types are quite high and almost no type needs very much light over the flats. Therefore, rows of lighting units directly over the aisles between the cards will be most efficient.

Roving frames, with the exception of slubbers, are high and long—usually between 30 and 40 feet. The frames are placed face to face for work aisles. The back aisles are used only to replace bobbins. For the proper lighting of these machines, an illumination of about 6 or 7 foot-candles is required. General lighting is satisfactory only if the ceiling is quite high, or a comparatively small spacing of 100 or 150 watt units is made. The best method is to put a row of outlets down each work aisle. This provides sufficient light for back aisles, since the distance between work aisles is usually 10 to 15 feet. The spacing of outlets should be as follows:

Ceiling height 8-11 ft., 100 watt lamps, 10-12 ft.; ceiling height 10-14 ft., 150 watt lamps, 12-14 ft.; ceiling height 13-16 ft., 200 watt lamps, 14-16 ft.

As spinning frames are similar to roving frames, with the exception that both spaces are work spaces, and that the yarn is slightly finer, an illumination again of about 6 or 7 foot-candles is desirable. General lighting is best if units can be placed high enough (14 feet). With localized-general lighting, units should be staggered in every other aisle. The work aisles are usually too close (6 feet) to place units in every aisle.

The usual twister is long, high, and narrow—in fact, similar in general shape to roving and spinning frames. Twisters with beam reels may be slightly wider. The best method, therefore, of lighting the twisters is the same as for roving and spinning—rows of units down every other aisle. Especial care must be taken that the light be well diffused, since the operator must be able easily and quickly to follow the yarn from the reel over yarn guides onto the spools.

Since spoolers or winders are

never very high, a good intensity (6 or 7 foot-candles for white, and 9 or 10 for colored, threads) of general lighting is most satisfactory. There is no special need for placing units over the aisles. The threads do not need close attention, since they seldom break, but good lighting will help speed up the removal and replacement of full and empty spools.

For the lighting of warpers, general and localized-general lighting are equally good if a high intensity—9 or 10 foot-candles—of well-diffused light is supplied. The operation of warping is quite exacting, since the threads must be seen distinctly from creel to beam. If general lighting is employed, it is best to place the units very close together so that the operator does not stand in her own shadow when tying a broken warp. When localized-general lighting is used for ordinary warpers, it is advisable to place a row of 200 watt units over the beam center line between adjacent warpers and a similar row toward the rear of the creels. For high speed warpers, the units in line with the beam center line should be carried straight back over the creels with the spacing between outlets not more than 12 feet.

The small but important tying-in department is often neglected. When this section is located in a small room, about 10 foot-candles of light should be supplied. When it is a part of a larger room, care should be taken that the nearest lighting unit is not so located that the operator casts a shadow on the mechanism when picking up a thread.

The weave shed is naturally a section that must have the best in lighting. Weaving represents the final stage of cloth-making and any spoilage sustained here means a loss of all the previous work done in making the thread. The operator must instantly detect flaws in the cloth, thread the harness when the warp becomes broken, and make other adjustments. General illumination of about 10 foot-candles is suitable for most types of plain and darby looms, since these are comparatively low machines. It is especially applicable where there is a reasonably high ceiling and the looms are individually motor-driven. Where there are low ceilings, and where the belting from the overhead drive is a factor, it is often wiser to use localized-general lighting. In this case, 200 watt units should be placed over the weavers alley, between every second pair of looms. Each unit, therefore, lights four machines. For wide looms, it may be necessary to place a 150 or 200 watt unit over every pair. The mistake of placing a unit directly in front of a loom should not be made, for with such an arrangement, the operator will cast a heavy shadow directly on the working point. Where colored goods are being woven, especial care must be taken to provide a proper intensity of illumination. The distribution of light from any of the methods suggested above is enough to light the rear alleys satisfactorily.

(To be Continued Next Week)

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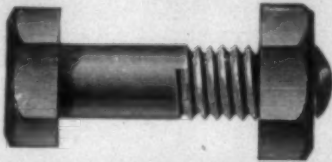
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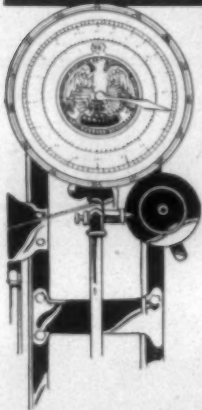
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Cotton Crop of the United States 1927-1928

(Continued from Page 14)

Southern Spindles Consuming Foreign Cotton

	In operation
Alabama	2,745
Georgia	36,170
North Carolina	82,800
South Carolina	41,316
Tennessee	2,002

165,033

Total in operation 165,033 spindles against last year 139,806.

Cotton Spindles in the South

	Total	In operation	New	Idle	New not Completed†
Alabama	1,778,028	1,644,548	.....	6,144	127,336
Arkansas	59,326	36,576	.....	10,000	12,750
Georgia	3,062,409	3,031,173	4,000	16,188	11,043
Kentucky	84,330	82,050	.....	.....	2,280
Louisiana	100,764	100,764	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	176,752	175,552	.....	1,200	.....
Missouri	31,364	28,864	.....	2,500	.....
North Carolina	6,109,298	6,044,970	.....	57,363	6,960
South Carolina	5,474,802	5,408,870	.....	4,732	61,200
Tennessee	603,762	587,898	7,732	8,016	116
Texas	318,364	259,796	.....	33,563	25,000
Oklahoma	30,912	30,912	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	722,616	686,260	.....	26,356	10,000

TOTAL (a)	18,552,727	18,118,233	11,732	166,072	256,690
Last year	18,260,775	17,736,531	55,454	160,712	308,078
Year before	17,909,026	17,444,448	49,676	244,778	170,124

†Includes spindles being added to old mills as well as those in new concerns.

††Including spindles added to old mills less spindles thrown out during the year and new not complete mills of last year which started operations this season.

(a) Exclusive of 165,033 spindles using foreign cotton, say, 2,745 in Alabama, 36,170 in Georgia, 82,800 in North Carolina 41,316 in South Carolina, 2,002 in Tennessee.

Cotton Crop of 14,291,000 Bales

(Continued from Page 12)

	Acres in cultivation on July 1, 1928	Estimated acreages remaining to be picked after deducting average abandonment
Virginia	84,000	82,000
North Carolina	1,871,000	1,841,000
South Carolina	2,577,000	2,518,000
Georgia	3,956,000	3,814,000
Florida	100,000	94,000
Missouri	390,000	370,000
Tennessee	1,183,000	1,106,000
Alabama	3,471,000	3,409,000
Mississippi	3,783,000	3,677,000
Louisiana	1,886,000	1,820,000
Texas	18,366,000	17,595,000
Oklahoma	4,899,000	4,561,000
Arkansas	3,613,000	3,526,000
New Mexico	114,000	99,000
Arizona	200,000	195,000
California	223,000	218,000
All Others	29,000	28,000
United States	44,695,000	44,953,000
Lower California	160,000	160,000

Says Rayon Helps Silk

"Rayon has by no means hurt the sales of silk," said H. R. Mallinson, president of H. R. Mallinson & Co., New York, one of America's foremost silk houses, in a recent interview.

"This past year," said Mr. Mallinson, "the consumption of worm silk has been heavier than at any time in its history. The production of rayon has increased over 1,000 per cent.

"Rayon has given to the textile industry a new fiber to blend with silk, wool, linen and cotton in the creation of original ideas in weaves, colorings and designs. Its luster and other qualities inherent in its scientific construction make it possible for the creative manufacturer to produce fabrics of beauty, individuality and sophistication. And at a price which carries universal appeal.

"In my opinion," he said, "the rayon industry is in its infancy. The possibilities for development and

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Lockwood, Greene & Co. Sells Engineering Division

The first step in the contemplated reorganization of the finances and operations of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., is the proposal to sell the engineering division, which includes the engineering, architectural and appraisal business, to a proposed new company, Lockwood Green Engineers, Inc.

The business, good-will, and assets of the engineering division are to be exchanged for approximately 6750 shares of no-par value of cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock, entitled in liquidation to, and redeemable at, \$105 a share and to have a sinking fund.

The proposed new Massachusetts corporation is to be formed by Albert L. Scott, Chester S. Allen, and others who are now, or were formerly, officers, directors, stockholders, or otherwise associated with Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., and to whom will be issued for a nominal consideration the entire no-par value common of the new company.

This offer has resulted from consultation and negotiations with bank creditors and bankers of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., and is approved by them as a desirable method whereby the present value of the business of the engineering division of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., can be preserved and ultimately worked out for the benefit of its creditors. Directors of Lockwood, Greene have already approved of the plan and recommend its acceptance by stockholders.

It is considered likely by bankers familiar with the affairs of Lockwood, Greene & Co. that, following this meeting of shareholders on August 3, further steps in a program of reorganization will evolve, inasmuch as the banking agreement made two years ago which guarantees the interest on the 7 per cent collateral trust notes of 1933 terminates September 1.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., was incorporated in 1922 as the successor to Lockwood, Greene & Co., incorporated in 1901 and itself successor to the original business started in 1832. It is capitalized for \$3,944,000 collateral trust 7 per cent notes, due 1933, \$5,394,100 7 per cent preferred, 10,118 shares of class "B" stock, and 17,400 shares of no-par common stock.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods trading was generally light during the week. Just before the government crop report, print cloths had declined a quarter cent a yard, but quickly recovered after the report. The wide fluctuations in cotton during the latter half of the week kept the price situation confused and business was confined to scattered sales.

Sales of sheetings were small and made mostly to bag manufacturers. Some additional business was noted on wide cloths for the automobile trades and a small amount of new business was done on tire fabrics. Sales of wide sheetings, sheets and polliw cases were usually confined to small lots.

The best print cloth interest was in the 64x60, 5.35 yard at 7½ cents. Good business was reported for August-September at this figure; and there were reports also that one-half had been paid for October-November. In 68x72, 4.75 yard, there had been business at 8½ cents, with reports that bids of one-half had been declined. Spots were wanted at five-eighths, but were found scarce for quick delivery.

Good trading in 60x48, 6.25 yard at 6½ cents was reported. There were reports of a number of bids of one-half, on this style, and it was understood these bids were being declined.

The reaction following the slump in cotton was also reflected in sheetings, carded broadcloths and other coarse yarn fabrics. Sales of a dozen sheeting numbers were made, the goods, as in print cloths, being moved for August and September, although not in volume. Price were generally ¼¢ off. Sales were as follows: 36-inch 3.25 yard, 10¢; 36-inch 3.50-yard, 10½¢; 36-inch 4.25-yard, 8½¢; 36-inch 4.70-yard, 7½¢; 36-inch 5-yard, 7¢; 36-inch 6.15-yard, 5½¢; 40-inch 2.85-yard, 11¼¢; 40-inch 3.15-yard, 12¼¢ and 12½¢; 40-inch 4.25-yard, 8¢; 40-inch 5-yard, 7¼¢, and 40-inch 5.50-yard, 7¢.

A fair amount of business was done in combed lawns in an otherwise quiet market for fine and fancy cloth. In other fabrics few sales of consequence were made, prices holding firm at recent levels and few buyers being interested due to the falling off in cotton. There was fairly extensive inquiry, especially in celanese voiles, broadcloths and

some shirtings, but in few if any cases were sizable orders placed.

Sales of 80x60 combed broadcloths were reported at 8½ cents; some centers were holding for three-quarters, spot and nearby. On 90x60 carded, the last heard had been 10½ to one-quarter; 10½ to three-quarters the last on 100x60. Some 112x60 carded reported sold in first hands at 12 cents.

A sharp break in the cotton market following the Government report squelched a fair demand for goods which sprung up early in the week in Fall River. Interest in goods quickly waned following the report, and while the sales will probably reach 40,000 pieces, the disposal of a large jag of distressed cloth aids materially in reaching the aggregate. The cleaning out of one mill's stock on a concession basis in the New York market is freely discussed here, but prices have held firm and unchanged from the list before the break in cotton. The distressed goods were off color and the concessions were as usual, from a quarter to a half under the market.

Figures of production, stocks, sales, etc., for August convinced merchants in cotton goods lines that further curtailment of the output is imperative in order to insure a restoration of profit margins and to encourage stability in distributing markets. It was shown that while production declined 22.9 per cent in July, sales were only 84.5 per cent of the restricted output, while shipments did not quite equal the production. Stocks continued to increase and unfilled orders decreased. The poor relations of supply to demand at the inception of a new cotton season are so powerful, merchants state, that the only workable means of readjustment is to cut down the output until buyers can have more confidence in the price situation.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	11
Dress ginghams	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	12
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 a23½
Denims	19

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed no signs of a revival in trading. The wide fluctuations in cotton prices after the government report kept the market confused and buyers were content to hold off. Sales were small and in practically all cases covered small lots for future delivery. Prices stiffened immediately after the report on Wednesday, but the cotton decline in the next several days made for such irregularity in prices that it was difficult to get an accurate idea of quotations. Spinners are making a strong effort to improve their manufacturing margin by holding prices after cotton decline. As yet, however, buyers do not care to trade except for their immediate needs. The weakness of the market is apparently more due to lack of buying support than to the fluctuations of cotton. It was hoped here that the crop report would clear away much of the uncertainty evident in recent weeks, but the sharp decline last week is reflected in the present attitude of buyers, many of whom are frankly certain that they can buy cheaper yarns later.

On the other hand, the spinners are continuing to curtail production sharply and have kept prices from sliding down the full extent of the cotton drop. They state that it is useless to cut prices now in the face of the market market, which is apparently far from stabilization. In addition, they point out that wherever concessions have been named, buyers have not responded to lower prices.

Fresh interest in the Flint merger was aroused during the week by reports that the consolidation had been completed and that definite announcement of the merger would be forthcoming in a few days. So far, no such announcement has been made and the indefinite status of the merger continues as one of the reasons for unsatisfactory conditions in carded yarns.

Sothern Single Skeins.

4-8s	33
10s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
20s	36
24s	37½
26s	39
30s	40
40s	48

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	39
26s	39½

30s	41
40s	48½
50s	58

Southern Single Warps

4s-8s	34
10s	34½
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38½
30s	40
40s	49

Southern Two-ply Warps

8s	32½
10s	34
12s	35
14s	35½
16s	36
20s	36½
24s	38½
26s	39
30s	41

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler, Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.

8s	32
10s	32½
12s	33
14s	33½
16s	34
18s	34½
20s	35
22s	35½
24s	37
26s	38
30s	40
40s	48
8s	44
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	66
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.

10s	42
12s	42½
14s	43
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	49
28s	50
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	67
70s	80

Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.

20s	61
26s	63
40s	69
30s	64
50s	76
60s	85
70s	97
80s	1.09
90s	1.52
100s	1.82

Colored goods sales were small. Towels were bought only for nearby delivery. An increase in flannels wanted for fall trade was reported. Small order sales made up the bulk of trading in draperies, bedspreads and curtain materials. Moderate sales of printed percales and wash goods were made.

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WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Long experience and the best of references. No. 5474.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spooling, warping, winding and twisting. Also overhaul spinning room machinery. No. 5475.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5476.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. I. C. S. graduate of fancy weaving. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 35. Go anywhere in Southern States. Best references. No. 5477.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as carding or spinning. Want a position with a future. Can handle any department. No. 5478.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as spooling, warping and winding. 15 years overseer. Temperate and good manager of help. A hustler for quality and quantity. Would consider position as second hand in large mill. No. 5479.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 45; 28 years experience in weave room; 15 years as overseer; now employed. No. 5480.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Age 37. Married. References. No. 5481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5482.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. 23 years experience on white and colored. Married, sober, and have good references. No. 5483.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, overseer spinning or overseer cloth room. 15 years mill experience, including 5 years general office work. Began in the opening room and worked through every department under one of the best mill agents in the South. Age 30, married and best references from present employers. No. 5484.

WANT position as second hand on Universal winders, and warping; some experience in spooling. Know yarns up to 120, cotton and silk. Would like to get with good processing company. No. 5485.

WANT position as book-keeper or general office clerk. Six years experience in book-keeping, stenography, making payrolls, etc. Married, age 24, will go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5486.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years clean record. Age 40. Married; strictly temperate; references, all employers. No. 5487.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5488.

WANT position as manager, general superintendent or superintendent. Understand all processes of manufacturing from raw cotton to finished goods. Best references—all past employers. No. 5490.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Understand the Bedeaux system, low cost and good production. References. No. 5491.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, well qualified and will go anywhere. No. 5492.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. 23 years mills experience and can give good satisfaction. No. 5493.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 17 years on present job. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5494.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, twisting, winding; 8 years experience, age 41; good manager of help; can figure any change in spinning room; will take day or night work. References. No. 5495.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience and best of references. No. 5496.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or drill. Now taking course in fancies. Age 41. Eight years experience as second hand and overseer. Married, two other workers in family. Member Baptist church. Best references. No. 5497.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Nineteen years experience on plain, colored and fancies. Good references. No. 5498.

WANT position as roll coverer and belt man. 13 years experience; age 38; married; best of references. Can handle any size job. No. 5499.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner; plain or fancy, Jacquard and Dobby weaves of all kinds. No. 5500.

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WANT position as dyer, bleacher, chemist, on cotton goods. 21 years experience on ginghams, awning and ticking; can dye sulphur vat, mineral and vegetable. Age 42. Best of references. No. 5502.

WANT position as overseer weaving, carding or spinning; well experienced and best of references. No. 5503.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant to superintendent, or carding and spinning. Qualified, experienced, reliable. No. 5504.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience; will be at liberty after August 25th. No. 5505. overseer large department, — either

WANT position as superintendent or as carding, spinning, weaving or cloth room. Would accept position of traveling salesman of mill supplies. No. 5506.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer, or as stenographer and cost accountant. Experienced dobby designer, and fancy weaver; well educated and want position where there is a chance of advancement. No. 5508.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as second hand in large mill. Age 37. One year on fancy weaves, six years overseer cloth room. I. C. S. graduate. Will go anywhere. No. 5509.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner or both in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate; experienced; married and no bad habits. Am a North Carolina boy. No. 5510.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or spooling, twisting, warping and beaming. Prefer carding and spinning, and would like to go to Okla. or Ark. No. 5511.

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C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
- Cotton Waste Machinery—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitlin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Couplings (Flexible)—**
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Couplings (Shaft)—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Cranes—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain—**
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- Doublers—**
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Foster Machine Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**
Charles Bond Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- Drop Wires—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Grelat Mfg. Co.
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Tolhurst Machine Co.
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Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
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E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
General Dyestuffs Corp.
A. Kilpstein & Co.
John D. Lewis
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Sandoz Chemical Co.
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General Electric Co.
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Fairbanks-Morse & Co.
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Lincoln Electric Co.
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Harrison-Wright Co.
- Electric Supplies—**
General Electric Co.
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- Engineers (Mill)—**
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- Engineers (Ventilating)—**
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Bahnson Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
—See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
- Extractors—**
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works
- Fences (Iron and Wire)—**
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
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Rogers Fibre Co.
- Finishing Compounds—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
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D. & M. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
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Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
- Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.**
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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Fluted Rolls—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
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Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Whitlin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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H & B American Machine Company.
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- Friction Clutches—**
—See Clutches
- Friction Leathers—**
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Klauder Waldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
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Charles Bond Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.
Link-Belt Company
- Grab Buckets—**
Link-Belt Co.
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N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
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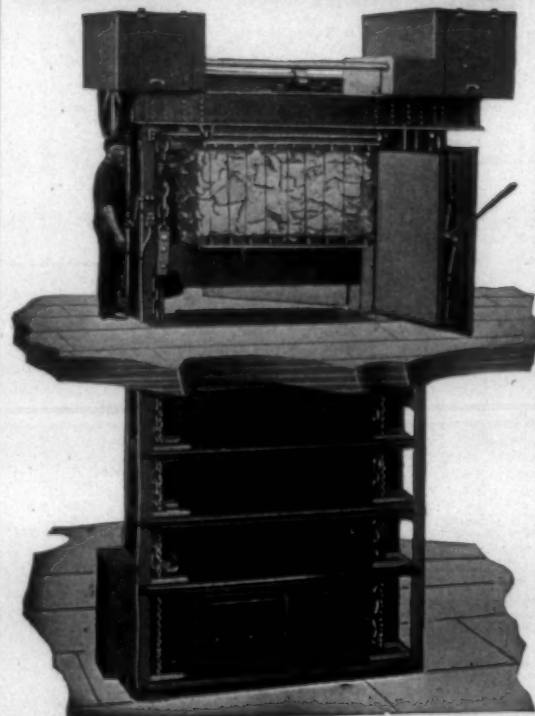
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T. C. Entwistle Co.
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Chas. H. Stone
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Stein, Hall & Co.
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Wolf, Jacques & Co.
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Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Economy Baler Co.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Water Wheels—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Weighting Compounds—
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Bosson & Lane
General Dyestuff Corp.
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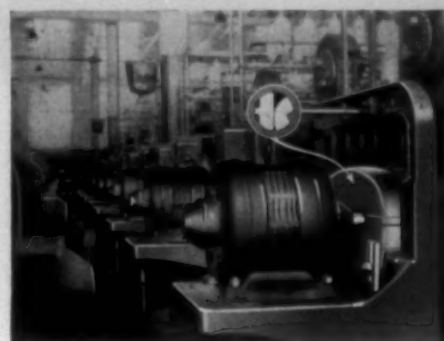
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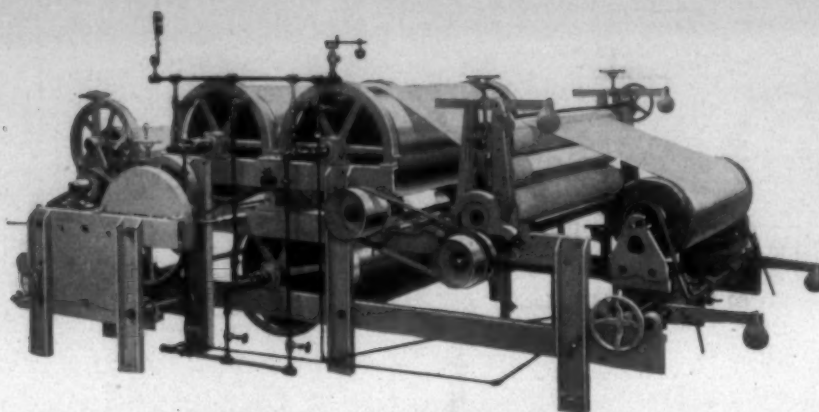
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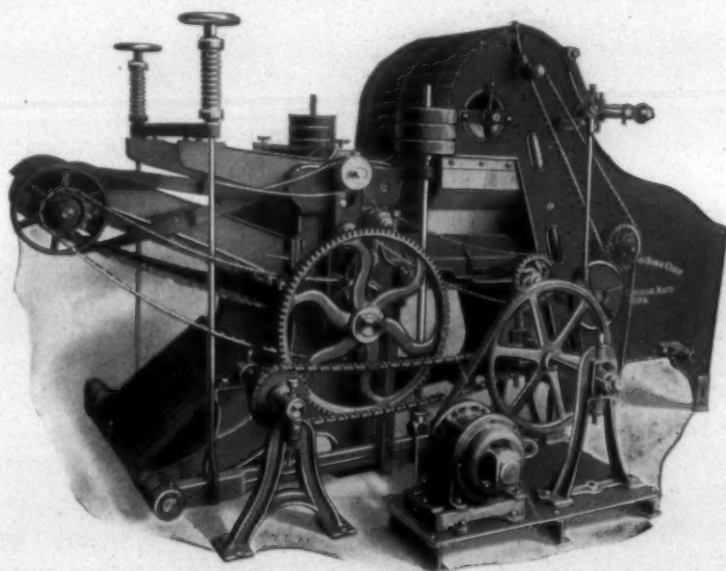
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Winston-Salem, N. C.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

BANNING, GA.

We are going again after a week's rest, and are running day and night, with plenty of help and hot weather.

Mr. Joe Lee Helms has been promoted to night second hand in carding. He is also our village deputy sheriff, but is seldom needed in this official capacity.

Mr. Roy Rosebee spent the weekend at Douglasville, with his parents.

Some of our boys have been fishing during vacation and had pretty fair luck catching the "cats."

Our boys defeated Whitesburg ball club last Friday, August 3rd, but dropped Saturday's game to Sargent, 16 to 4. Our girls must have taken colds Friday for they didn't yell much for Saturday's game. Come on girls, win or lose—be good sports.

Aunt Becky, I will send you my picture soon.

UNCLE ZEB.

(Be sure to send it by August 20.—Aunt Becky.)

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

Shelbyville Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

These Tennessee blackberries are sure good; I have been so busy picking them and red bugs that I have not had time to write. Three cheers for Silver City, where the water tastes like blackberry wine!

Miss Ella Day gave a party Saturday afternoon in honor of her friend Miss Nellie Roach, from Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala. Come again, Miss Roach; the club girls and boys enjoyed your acquaintance very much.

Aunt Becky, we have one of the best Sunday schools in this section, and of course a good choir. Come to see us some time.

I will send you a photo when the gardens are all over!

CHEVY ACK.

CLAYTON, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have a nice yarn mill here, with 10,000 spindles.

Mrs. Chas. G. Gulley is secretary and treasurer; Mr. A. C. Atkinson, superintendent; Mr. J. E. Moore, general overseer, assisted by Mr. David Moore, in carding, Mr. J. T. Smith in spinning, and Mr. Jim Dodd, in spooling, warping and twisting.

I am one of your old readers; have been taking the Bulletin about five years, and find it a great help to all mill men.

Aunt Becky, please pay us a visit on your next trip down this way.

JACK.

(Jack, we are glad to welcome you into our happy family of correspondents. Aunt Becky.)

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been stopped off for another week and have picked lots of dewberries for jam, blackberries and huckleberries to can; these berries have been very plentiful here in the mountains this season; lots of chiggers too, but you can most always borrow a sally meat skin and rub with it if you are too lazy to take a salt bath after picking.

Roy Shupe killed a rattle snake on top of a rock pile on Briar Patch mountain; he had seven rattles on his tail; according to an old saying, that makes the snake 8 years old; he was nearly 5½ feet long.

Tell Donald Comer I enjoyed reading his speech in the Bulletin he made at Blue Ridge. Wish we had lots more men in the world with an understanding heart such as his; of course we have many of them here in the South, but need more.

Sorry to report the death of Mrs. Fanny Alfred, at Rockingham, N. C., a sister to our superintendent, J. W. Bolton.

There seems to be lots of dynamite and discordant views on the political situation in the land at present; let everybody keep cool and vote exactly as they want to, next November 6th, and refrain from inciting their friends to anger.—(Amen!—Aunt Becky.)

In enjoy the Home Section. Hope all the folks will write at regular intervals; I know there is room for all of us every week. Good luck and love to all.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

HARTWELL, GA.

Hartwell Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I'm glad to say that everybody in our community is getting along nicely these hot days.

Rev. C. B. Garrett of Seneca, S. C., and Rev. J. H. Baker of Hartwell have just closed a revival at Candler's Chapel which was enjoyed by all our people.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baker and bright little son, Roy Teasley, of Ninety-Six, S. C., spent last weekend with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Williams, Mrs. Baker and Roy remaining for several days.

Mrs. Idell Meredith and little nephew, F. M. Meredith, of Anderson, S. C., were the guests last weekend of the former's daughter, Mrs. W. A. Davidson.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Gilstrap and children attended the Gilstrap reunion in Liberty, S. C., last week, Mrs. Gilstrap and children remaining for a week.

Superintendent and Mrs. H. O. Rogers and children, Katie and Billy Jim, were recent visitors to Liberty, S. C.

Willie Clair Davidson was the guest last week of Miss Queenie Baker, out at the Hartwell Camp ground, attending the camp meeting.

Our mill is closing down August 7th for repairs, and will start up August 14th.

A GEORGIA PEACH.

Becky Ann's Own Page

AUGUST DAYS

August days are lazy days,
Lyn' in the sun
Watchin' thru a sort o' haze,
The path a-windin' run.

Runnin' thru the meadow green,
Down beside the pool,
Where the fish can just be seen
In the water cool.

Don't it make you want'er stretch,
Grab yer hook and line,
Go down there and ketch and ketch
Fish so long and fine?

Oh, August days are lazy days,
Dreamin' by the river,
Watchin' shadows thru a haze,
That makes the water quiver.
—Edith Gresham,
Ware Shoals, S. C., age 13.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR CHURCH ATTENDANTS.

1. Thou shalt not come to service late, nor for Amen refuse to wait.
2. Thy noisy tongue thou shalt restrain, when speaks the organ its refrain.
3. But when the hymns are sounded out, thou shalt lift up thy voice and shout.
4. The endmost seat thou shalt leave free, for more must share the pew with thee.
5. The offering plate thou shalt not fear, but give thine uttermost with cheer.
6. Thou shalt the bulletin peruse, and look there for the church's news.
7. Thou shalt the minister give heed, nor blame him when thou'rt disagreed.
8. Unto thy neighbor thou shalt bend, and if a stranger, make a friend.
9. Thou shalt in every way be kind, compassionate, of tender mind.
10. And so, by all thy spirit's grace, thou shalt show God within this place. — Westminster Presbyterian.

ABSENCE MAKES THIS DARKY PONDER

Negro Jelly Bean: "Did ya git dem flowers I sent ye?"

Negro Flapper: "I didn't git nothin' else!"

Negro Jelly Bean: "Did ya like dem flowers?"

Negro Flapper: "I didn't do anythin' else."

Negro Jelly Bean: "And say, did ya wear 'em?"

Negro Flapper: "I didn't wear anythin' else."

Negro Jelly Bean: "Well, zat so, honey? Lord sakes, what did ya pin 'em on?"

PICTURES RECEIVED.

At this writing, we have the following pictures for our "Special" correspondents' issue of HOME SECTION. That threat to show 'em up "cross-eyed and bow-legged" brought them across.

By hard work, and through the co-operation of his charming wife, we have succeeded in getting GEE McGEE in this list,—a bit of news pleasing to all who read "NOBODY'S BUSINESS." We have "Mike Clark" too, who works on Mr. McGee's farm, and who is now interested in being elected "Kurriner." (We have Mrs. McGee, too, but that is a SECRET!)

"Rosebud," Calhoun Falls, S. C.; "Little Willie," Selma, Ala. (so very small he is!); "A Georgia Peach," Hartwell, Ga.; "Betty Jean," Lovefield, Dallas, Texas; "Georgia Cracker," Fries, Va.; "Lottie," Laurinburg, N. C.; "Polly," Kings Mountain, N. C.; "Shannon," Shannon, Ga.; "Tillie," Red Bank Mill, Lexington, S. C.; "Billy Joe," Uniontown, Ala.; "Elma," Morgan Mills, Millen, Ga.; "Jewel," Poulan, Ga. All good looking folks, too.

All pictures MUST BE IN OUR HANDS BY AUGUST 20TH, for the special issue, which we hope to get out the first week in September.—Aunt Becky.

The new "thi-watch" has taken place of the wrist watch. (This refers to women only). These watches are open-faced, but I don't see how. They are attached to the thigh just above the knee and in plain view of everybody, and therefore it is never necessary to ask a girl what time it is, 'cause there's her watch right in front of your eyes. I never want to be late again long as I live, so I'm going be watching the time pieces mighty close if they become common in these diggings. I always did fancy pretty watches ansoforth. — McGee.

A LETTER FROM A GOOD MAN IN PRISON

Some days we sent a few books to the State Prison library, hoping to be able to help some lonely one shut away from freedom and loved ones. We also sent a letter of good cheer and kind wishes to the prisoners.

Our reward has come in a nice letter of appreciation from a man who has our sincere sympathy,—a man around whom circumstances wove a terrible web of evidence altogether foreign to his known Christian character,—a man who we feel has been misunderstood and misjudged. The letter is from Rev.

Willis F. Jordan, prisoner for whom Dr. Luther Little, pastor of Charlotte First Baptist church, recently made a touching appeal to the Governor, for a pardon,—but in vain.—Aunt Becky.

State Prison,
Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Ethel Thomas,
Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Mrs. Thomas:

On behalf of the Prison Administration, the better class of prisoners who may read and know how to really appreciate good, worthwhile books, and on my own behalf, I must express this note of thanks to you for the gift to the prison library of the books you sent us. It was most graciously kind of you to so think of us. I have heard of you as an author of note and I am delighted to have the privilege of reading each one of your own excellent books. Upon my release about December 1st I intend, God willing, to publish my 3rd book entitled "The True Story of My Life or From Pulpit to Prison." It will refute the many newspaper lies concerning myself. When off the press I will remember you with a complimentary copy. It will surely furnish you ample material for another True Story Book.

For sometime now I have been the superintendent of the prison chair factory. Had 140 men working today. I am also the librarian; hence your gift and good kind letter came to me, and Dr. Norman, the good and efficient warden, told me to write this letter of thanks and appreciation to you.

We prisoners may use pencil only, so kindly pardon.

If you desire further information about me ask Dr. Luther Little, pastor First Baptist Church of Charlotte. May the Dear Lord continue to bless and use you.

Respectfully,
WILLIS F. JORDAN.

GAFFNEY, S. C.

Boy Drowns in River

Grady Henderson, nine years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Henderson, of Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C., was drowned Sunday morning, Aug. 5th while in swimming in the river a short distance from his home. Two other small boys were with him, none of whom had the consent of their parents to go in the water. Mr. J. Bright, a neighbor, recovered the dead body of young Henderson a half hour after death, and tried in vain to resuscitate him.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We were stopped all of last week but are going to run full time this week and next. And we are hoping we can continue doing so.

A very bad wind storm visited this vicinity last Monday. Not very much damage being done on the village except one or two transformers being knocked out.

Among the social events of last week were several parties; one given by Miss Helen Hair on Tuesday evening, and one by Miss Burt Crump Wednesday. Every one reported a nice time.

On Saturday evening Miss Barbara Welborn entertained quite a number of friends at a fruit supper, which everyone enjoyed. There was just plenty to eat and drink—such as lemonade, ice tea, watermelons, apples, bananas and crackers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Welborn and family were shopping in Anderson, Saturday.

Miss Mallie Whitmire spent last week with relatives in Lavonia, Ga.

To the surprise of many friends, Miss Ludie Smalley and Mr. Fay Higganbotham of Seneca, S. C., were married last Sunday. We all wish for them a long happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Owens had for their guest last week their daughter and her friend from Ware Shoals, S. C.

Miss Viola & Lucille Callahan spent last week at home with relatives; they are working for the Southern Bell Telephone Company of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. James Welborn had the misfortune of getting his foot hurt and has been unable to work for the past few days—but it seems he can get about rather good these nights. We see him all dressed up, going "dating," we suppose. It's just in the mornings that he can't walk.

Mr. Jack Cheek spent part of last week in Martin, Ga., reporting a fine time.

Our base ball season is out Aunt Becky and we certainly do miss the games.

SUNSHINE.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

Boger & Crawford Spinning Mills

Both No. 1 and No. 2 Mills are running full time day and night. Our superintendent, Mr. Crenshaw, says the mills will stand from August 18th to the 27th for our vacation week.

Mr. R. C. Boger and family, who spent the past month here, left

August 8th for Philadelphia, Pa. They are making the trip by automobile.

Mr. E. F. Lipe and family are spending this week at Wilmington. Mr. B. B. Kendrick is in charge of the machine shop while Mr. Lipe is away.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Crenshaw are just back from a trip to Bridgewater, Blowing Rock and Boone. Mr. Crenshaw says the fishing at Bridgewater was fine. He caught fifty one morning. They also spent several days last week at Albemarle, China Grove, Kannapolis and Badin.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Lippard and small daughter, Marion, will spend their vacation at Wrightsville Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Odell Setzer are making their home at present with Mr. Setzer's father, Mr. A. P. Setzer, card room overseer. Mrs. Setzer, before her marriage, August 4th, at Gastonia, was Miss Zira Mauney.

Mr. J. L. Asbury, construction foreman, expects to spend Sunday at Rock Spings Camp meeting.

The Boger & Crawford base ball team is doing splendidly this season. They played Bessemer City, there, August 8th and defeated them in a hard-fought 12-inning battle, to the score of 9-7.

Mr. P. S. Rhyne, Claude Warren, Richard Rhyne, and Ernest Ballard were at Camp Free, Sunday.

Misses Minnie Belle Rucker and Zeanie Bradshaw, and Mr. Bob Link and Noah Laney motored to Chimney Rock, Sunday.

Mr. Thermon Rhyne is attending Wesleyan Methodist conference this week at Culfax.

Miss Tero Hovis had a bad accident on her way to work yesterday morning. She was driving her car and another car ran into her turning her car over. She was not hurt much, but Miss Rosie Smith, who was riding with her, was hurt more seriously. She will not be able to work for several weeks. Miss Hovis' car was torn up pretty badly.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hartgrove from Greensboro, spent the week-end with Mr. D. B. Johnson. Mr. Johnson will spend Sunday at Camp Free.

BOBBIE.

(We are delighted to have your splendid news letter. Write often.—Aunt Becky.)

MILLEN, GA.

Morgan Cotton Mills of Georgia, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. & C. Annons, Frank Hanner, Frank Annons, and Miss Annie Mae Annons, visited relatives in South Carolina last week-end. Miss Annie

Mae Annons will stay for some time.

Our Sunday school is getting better every Sunday; we are running a contest for four weeks, starting last Sunday. The losing side will give the winners a supper. Both are working real hard.

Our plant is changing over on cord fabric and everybody is busy putting down the machinery.

Mr. R. T. Cook's little girl, Louise, has been very sick most all the week, but is a little better at this writing.

Mr. J. F. Felton got two of his ribs broke last week. But is getting along fine.

Mr. J. R. Elliott and family, moved to Thomaston, Ga., last week.

THELMA.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Textile Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

After two months' of a glorious and exciting vacation I shall write to you before I return home to Humboldt, Tenn.

This summer has been a very happy one and I wish to thank every one for being so nice to me.

Now, I want to give you a description of this village. It's an ideal spot to live in with lawns, trees, shrubbery and tiny gardens to be seen everywhere. These people are proud of it; and certainly try to make it more beautiful each day. Something else (that is important to the residents of the village) Mr. Corley, manager of the mill and Mr. Cook, superintendent, have shown their interest in the place by awarding prizes to the three most beautiful flower gardens.

The girls, as you've already heard, have a "Lucky Girls' Club." Tuesday nights are meeting nights and girls are always happy and gay on this night. Mrs. Ammons was elected as president on Tuesday night, the six weeks term for Miss Ledbetter as president, having ended. Miss Ledbetter wishes to express her appreciation for being elected to serve as president and also hopes the club will have success in getting more new club members.

Aunt Becky, just a few lines about our baseball team. It is Rinky Dinks, Rah! Rah! Rah! If you want to see a "swell" baseball game watch this team play another one. The "Rinky Dinks" are a bunch of clean minded, straight-forward, big-hearted, hard-fighting, baseball boys. They were defeated, recently, by the Talledega Presbyterian Orphanage, at Crampton Bowl in Montgomery, after being winners of the championship of the Southern part of Alabama, and the local winners of the championship series that

were sponsored by the American Legion. The game with Talledega was to decide the championship of the State of Alabama; the score was nine to seven in Talledega's favor.

The "Rinky Dinkys," by defeating all teams of Alabama, won the right to play the North champions. This decision was made when, lately, they played Enterprise two games, winning both games. These games were attended by Sunset's best boosters and although we had high hopes for the "Rinky Dinks" they were defeated by Talledega. But winners or losers they're our boys so we are proud of them.

Also the "big boys" of the village have a baseball team and play real often. They play Uniontown most of the time and always I try to defeat "Billy Joe" from the rest of the boosters but I always fail. That's ONE of YOUR players I'd certainly love to meet.

The story is simply wonderful: Becky Ann! You are so romantic! It's so thrilling and exciting that it keeps all of your readers in suspense from week to week so Becky Ann, please hurry and let John and Virgie be "happy ever after."

I'm sending my photograph and I want to be by "Billy Joe," so don't disappoint me when I see them in your paper.

RUBY LEDBETTER.

(Billy Joe, you truly are popular! Here's another, who wants to "sit by you."—Aunt Becky.)

LAURINBURG, N. C.

Dickson Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

There was a mistake in my last letter. Mr. John Elliott is oiler and bander and Mr. W. M. Ward, is overseer spinning, and a truly good one—always kind to his help.

Mrs. Sarah Jackson has been seriously ill the past week; the doctors gave her up, but some good Christian women prayed for her and she is some better now.

Mrs. Maud Jones has "Lagrippe."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Turner, of Hamer, S. C., were visiting the writer last Sunday.

Mrs. Lila Miller gave a birthday party for the children last week.

The East Laurinburg Methodist Sunday school had its annual picnic Friday the 10th, at Riverton. It was a delightful affair and well attended. The Rotary Club had their picnic at Mack's Beach.

The Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. William Siler, and had a very enjoyable time. Refreshments were served. The meeting is with Miss Mable Sanford, next month.

The Missionary Society will have a picnic next Friday at Mack's Beach.

The East Laurinburg band furnishes music for our various social affairs and we truly appreciate and enjoy it.

East Laurinburg Baptist Sunday school people had their picnic yesterday, at Riverton. The Baptists probably had enough water,—as it rained nearly all day.

JUST LOTTIE.

POULAN, GA.

Poulan Mill News

Our mill has started up again after being stopped a week; we all hope it will continue to run on full time.

Mr. G. S. Saucer has resigned his position as second hand in the card room and accepted a position in Moultrie, Ga.

Mr. N. G. Fredericks and family visited in North Georgia last week.

Mr. W. W. Langston spent a while in Cochran last week.

Miss Jewel Langston and Miss Alma Branch spent last week-end in Ty-Ty.

Mrs. Maggie Toombs, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. A. Hutchison.

Mrs. R. Thompson is visiting in Ellaville.

Mr. J. M. Darby has moved to Thomaston.

Aunt Becky, we think the story "Truth Crushed to Earth" is just fine.

JEWEL.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From Various Mill Communities.

Mrs. "Gus" Huffsettler died at her home here August 2nd, after an illness of several months. Funeral services were held at the Lutheran church, August 4th, conducted by Rev. Schaefer of Hickory, and Rev. B. A. Culp of Asheville. She is survived by seven children, all of Kings Mountain, except Mrs. Fred Lynn who lives at the Eastside Mill, Shelby. Rev. Culp motored over from Asheville Saturday to attend the funeral returning the same day.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis McGee, on Thursday, August 2nd, a daughter.

The Phenix Mill stopped on Aug. 1st giving the help a vacation until the 8th.

Mr. R. L. Sisk of Shelby, spent several days here last week visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roberts and children of Bessemer City, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner and son

visited Mr. R. F. Gardner Sunday afternoon.

Mr. G. B. Berry and family, spent Wednesday at Chester, S. C.

Mrs. Jane Devine, who has been visiting her grandson, Mr. John Lay, left Sunday for Bessemer City, where she will spend a few days after which she will return to her home at Gastonia. "Aunt Jane" is about 84 years old, and has hoed some cotton this summer "just to pass time," she told the writer.

Rev. M. C. Conner preached his farewell sermon at the Wesleyan Methodist church Sunday night. Those present said it was more like a funeral than anything else. He has been pastor there so long and is loved by all denominations as well as by his own people.

Miss Ruby Navy of Charlotte, is spending a few days here with relatives.

Aunt Becky I have liked all your stories. It always seemed like the one I was reading was the best; but I don't think you can ever write another as good as "Truth Crushed to Earth." I can hardly wait from one week till another, to get it and as soon as it is put in book form, I want one.

POLLY.

(Thank you Polly—we are getting lots of compliments on this story, which is called "different from the usual type so prevalent today." Good, clean stories are becoming rare. Even our leading daily papers carry stories dealing with "triangle" love affairs that are anything but elevating or conducive to high ideals. —Aunt Becky.)

WARE SHOALS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have had two weeks' vacation this summer, and have enjoyed it, but we all hope the mill will run full time from now on.

Mr. and Mrs. James Poore, spent the week-end in Hendersonville and Asheville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall spent the week-end with Mr. Hall's father, in Henrietta, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude McCurry and daughter, Joanne, spent the week-end in Abbeville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Troutman and daughter, Dorris and Karleen have returned from a few weeks visit to Blue Ridge mountains.

Mrs. E. T. Lollis and children spent a few days in Westminster, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Maylin and children left today for a week's visit to relatives.

Aunt Becky, if you are ever down this way drop in to see us. I am sure every one would be glad to have you.

A READER.

Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

The trail was well-worn. Along the way rustic seats had been arranged for weary ones with weak hearts; there were bubbling fountains of purest coldest water, bursting from under huge granite rocks. Half way up, John paused with one arm about Virginia, and looked in reverential awe. They had far out stripped the others and were alone—two babes on the breast of Mother Earth.

"Nearer my God to Thee!" whispered John, baring his head and gazing into the heavens.

Wonder where Moses stood while he viewed the promised land?" whispered Virgie. It seemed sacrilegious to talk except in whispers. "Oh what must it be to hold out faithful and reach the very top!"

"Come,—we'll see!" replied John, with deep emotion. "Please God we will hold out faithful to the end of life's trail and that it will end in a mountain top experience."

Finally they reached the top of Mt. Mitchell and climbed the observation tower 45 feet higher, making their altitude 6,711. Clinging together they gazed out breathlessly over the wondrous scene.

"John! oh John!" half sobbed Virginia "Thank God we view these glories together."

"My own little girl! Let's kneel right here and dedicate our hearts and lives to the God of the mountains—the great and good God,—who so wisely separated us for awhile, and prepared us for this, and has poured into our souls every blessing of heaven!"

And there on Mt. Mitchell, cleansed and purified, humble and submissive, faith strong and steadfast, they knelt and prayed such a prayer as Mt. Mitchell never heard before, and thrilled with newness of life and purpose.

John took from his pocket the poem Ralph had given him, "Close to Heaven," written by the author of this story the year before, and read it aloud.

"Oh! cried Virgie," that's perfectly wonderful. "It's exactly as I feel, though I could never express it in that way. It's easy to believe that the 'angels are flying around.' It's easy to believe that the 'gates are ajar!' And oh, if the angels would loop back the filmy cloud draperies it seems that we could view that glorious land!"

"My little love! How wonderful you are! How like heaven to have your hand in mine again, and to look into your dear sweet blue eyes, shining with love's radiance! What a comfort, what a joy you will be to me. How strange, yet how wonderful that you should care for me and give your precious self into my keeping. Tell me again and again that you love me!" John said with deep emotion.

"I love you John, oh so much more than I can ever tell you. I know that you are true and good, and that there

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Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee.

MIKE REVIEWS THE FARMING SITUATION

flat rock, s. C. aug the 3, 1928.

dear mr. editor:—

i am a dirt farmer by practice and a politician by profession, but my first political job will come on me at the next election when i will be choze kurriner of my home county, for which ples accept my thanks in advance, but i have set out to rite an article about us poor down trodden farmers which nobdy seems to be worrying about at this time—so ples print it.

us farmers is the back bone and spare ribs of the hole country, but we have become nothing but slaves to the insecks and the rich folks ansoforth. if the insecks don't eat up everything we raise the rich folks will buy it below cost and eat it up and we can't help our selves. we have more to contend with than pharoh of egip, and the end ain't yet in sight. i am trying to run a 4-mule farm this year betwixt the time i ain't asleep and working for votes, and i have been up against the following trubbles:

the hoppers ef up nearly all my cotton and the boll weevils finished it. the tater bugs cleaned up my tater patch jest like a fire had been set to it. the corn borers bored holes from 1 end of my corn stalks to the other and ruint it. the bean bug made skeletons out of my beans. the chiggers have might nigh et up my family while they were picking blackberries and the blight ketched my water melons betwixt the stem and the rine.

and on top of these trubbles, the sewing machine agent look my machine off. lice and mites chawed all the feathers off my 2 hens so's they couldnt set, my 7 dogs died with the black tung. my cow went dry while the baby was sick. the crows pulled up all my sugar cane. the bed bugs begin biting befoar i get to sleep and keep on a-biting. the rats has nawed the planks out of my crib. The flies either die in the gravy bowl or get drowned in the milk pitcher.

and i endorsed a note for my wife's cousin, sam, and it looks like him or i i will hafter pay it and he's gone. my 2 pigs wore out their snouts in the bermuda patch and now they are starving. my kinfolks ain't got no company room and i can't go visiting. i am down in the back, and my ankle is sprung, and my hed akes, and my stummick ain't fit for human use. i am down and out, i tell you, and so is all the rest of the farmers. if we keep on a farming, we got to have free guanner, low gas, mules on creddick, 50c labor, and the mack-nary-hoggin bill passed, and cheap monney, rite or foam. if you think i'm right, and pray for us farmers.

youres trulie,

mike Clark, rfd.

are no sublime heights in the spiritual realm to which you cannot climb. Once when Marjorie first came to us, and tempted you so sorely, I heard you say to her: 'Deep down in my soul there is a love for my God, that will keep me and save me from every wile of the devil,' and after that, why you don't know how that gave me strength. You speak of it being strange that I should love you. It would be stranger still if I did not. The wonder is, that you, cultured in mind, so brilliant in intellect, so noble in character, so consecrated to good works, should care for me. You have very little conception of your own greatest and true worth, my matchless lover!"

Silently, with a heart too full for utterance John folded her close to his heart for a moment, thanking God for such a treasure. When he spoke again, he said:

"What a contrast the mountains are, compared to a modern city, with its glare and noise, confusion and intensities, its crowds and opulence; where Christ is defied and denied,—where the world, the flesh and the devil work over time to subjugate the strongholds of our nation. Thoughts, thoughts! My brain is teeming with new ones. It seems that the scroll of my mind has just begun to unroll, and my vision is too dim to read, my understanding too weak to desciper and comprehend the amazing jumble. Dear, help me! There is still so much to learn. What are you thinking, Virgie?"

"I was just rejoicing in my heart that the good God who made the beautiful world and populated it with human souls knows our weakness, and will judge us—not as the world would—but with a deep, true understanding. The Lord seeth not as man seeth, for a man looketh on the outward appearance but the Lord looketh on the heart.' And some day, the mist shall clear away, the veil be lifted, and the things that puzzle and perplex us now, will be made plain."

"You are thinking of your father, dearest?"

"Yes, and Aunt Jane."

"We must try to get in touch with them. But just now, let us enjoy this God-given treat. Oh, look! look, Virgie!" John pointed off to one side, where a cloud hid from view every sign of earth, and looked like space, eternal never ending space. "Oh, the great truth is fully revealed to me now. I can clearly understand when I read: 'I have blotted out as a thick cloud thy transgressions, and as a cloud thy sins; return unto me, for I have redeemed thee.'"

"Why the big black mountains, are blotted out!" said Virgie in low soft tones, "Just as God's love blots out the big black sins. 'Glorious!'"

"Oh, my little love," breathed John, "the purity of your soul, the congeniality of your nature means more to me than I can express. No plant or tree can bring forth perfect flower or fruit without proper care and cultivation, and no human being can become well rounded and all that God intended, without soul food so essential to spiritual growth. You have lofty ideals, sentiment,

romance, poetry, and the necessary prose to be well balanced, and have filled every craving of my straved life. With you by my side and God in my heart, there is no burden that will seem heavy,—no task too great to be accomplished."

But who can describe this one perfect day in June, as spent by these long separated lovers who loved God and each other so much, they could not tell where one love began or the other ended.

Others of the party came up panting and blowing, talking and laughing loudly and in a way that jarred upon the sensitive souls of John and Virgie, who slipped away to gather flowers, and to collect souvenirs of the visit.

They found a huge rock with smooth surface and with his knife John carved:

6-19-19

J. E. and V. M.

IN GOD WE TRUST

It was nearly sundown when they finally returned to Mitchell station, surprised to find Dr. Lane, his wife and Ralph there to meet them. After introduction, Ralph called out teasingly to John and Virgie:

"You can ride with us provided you allow me to sit in the middle."

"Why, we'll strike a compromise and let the lady sit in the middle," laughed Mrs. Lane. "You don't wish to 'come between them,' I'm sure, Mr. Helderman."

"What's the difference, Doc? I appeal to you! Is it worse for me to 'come between' John and Virgie, than for Virgie to 'come between' John and me?"

"Stop your foolishness," laughed the doctor, or I'll ask the young lady to occupy the front seat with wife and me."

"I'll be good!" declared Ralph meekly, moving over to the side as John laughingly helped Virgie in and sprang in after her.

"How has Madame been today?" Virgie asked at once.

"Fine!" said the doctor. "She's had a lawyer with her a good part of the time. She must be wonderfully rich."

"I don't know, she seems to have plenty money, though when I first saw her I thought she was penniless as well as alone and friendless. She has spent lots on me though, clothes, teachers and everything, and I don't see how she can have much left. I didn't want her to spend so much on me, but she just would."

"Bless your heart, child, from what I can learn, she has no one at all but you to care for, so don't worry, but take 'the goods the gods provide,'" said the doctor, as they sped away. He did not tell her that he feared for Madame's life, from the reaction after so much excitement.

When they reached their little camp Madame, in a beautiful new velvet lounging robe, and resting in her reclining chair welcomed them eagerly, her eyes lighting with love and joy as Virgie bounded forward to caress and thank her for such a wonderful day.

YORK, S. C.

Aunt Becky:

It was suggested some time ago that the scribes should take a subject and write on it; for this week I shall take as my subject "Home."

Home is a word we love to linger on. It brings around our hearts a confiding trust and repose. It has been said that there is no sweeter word in all the dialects of earth than the word Home, unless it be the word "Mother,"—and home always suggests, her and clusters about it more happy and hallowed associations than any other place. Its impressions are the strongest, deepest and most ineffacable. It means life after death, the hereafter, to all who are blessed with offspring in whom their own characteristics and energies are perpetuated. It is the golden crystal, wherefrom the hope of the future takes wings at last. The Home life is the nucleus around which all life has its growth; not to one generation alone, but to many generations.

Next week, my subject will be "Mother." I hope the readers will like these.

Helen, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Less Ramsey of Cannon Mill celebrated her eighth birthday Friday afternoon. Quite a number of little people were present for the occasion. Games were played after which fruits, ice cream and cake were served.

The Cannon ball club chalked up another victory Saturday afternoon by defeating the fast Kings Mountain club by a score of 10 to 0. "Bud" Nivens, Clemson College star, pitched stellar ball the entire game allowing only four hits and those well scattered. Dover starred for Cannon hitting two triples and a single out of four times at bat.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haynes and Mrs. T. B. Creasman of Asheville, N. C., spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Horton at the Neely and other relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Less Hogue of Shelby, N. C., were also guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Horton, Sunday.

Mr. L. R. Boyd and daughter, Miss Gladys and Miss Stella Jackson who have been working in Gaffney spent the week-end in York.

CHAS. L. CURRY.

LAURINBURG, N. C.

Dickson Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are now running 40 hours per week, but are hoping for better times in the future. The work runs good, considering the hot, damp weather.

We have an excellent crew of spinners and doffers, all interested in their work, and getting along nicely.

Mrs. Claude Jones, one of our very best spinners is out sick. She is greatly missed, and we hope she will soon recover and return to her work. Mrs. Jessie Jackson is seriously sick, which we regret very much.

Miss Lila Miller and Miss Lottie Avant, truly enjoy reading "Aunt Becky's" books.

Laurinburg is a nice little town with four mills, Scotland, Dickson, Waverly and Prince, all manufacturers of hosiery yarns on Foster and Universal cones, twisted yarns, tubes and skeins.

W. M. WARD.

ATLANTA, GA.

Here is a Young Lady Who is Truly Interested in Her Work, And Who Makes Her Work Interesting.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I do hope you will include me among your many, many "Nieces." Although I am not connected with any of the cotton mills, the concern I am with constantly serves many of them and I am an ardent reader and lover of the Home Section of the Southern Textile Bulletin. I feel as if I know personally Aunt Becky, Uncle Jeems, Billy Joe, Blue Bird, Georgia Crocker, Slim, Learning More, etc., etc., and last but not least GEE McGEE. I thoroughly enjoy reading the news of the numerous mill villages and I often wonder if my mental pictures of these places and people are anything like the reality.

In wonder if there is another girl doing the kind of work I do in my spare time at the office? I am with the Seydel-Woolley Company, makers of textile chemicals. I do the stenographic and general office work. Over two years ago I started a card index on each mill in the South, keeping the names of each of their presidents, treasurers, secretaries, superintendents, agents, overseers of weaving, slashing and second hands, etc. I also keep the class of goods they make, number of spindles and looms. I also keep a cross index of each man's name, his position, when he went to that mill and where he was before he went there. When he changes from one mill to another, I mark it up on my cards. Therefore, I'm keeping up with about two thousand mill men! Isn't that some index? And where do I get my information from? Mostly from the "Personal News" of the Southern Textile Bulletin and your Home Section.

I also keep a scrap book in which I paste lovely little thoughts and poems printed in the Home Section, such as "When is a Man a Success?", which also applies to the other sex. I also cut out many articles on "Nobodys Business" and many poems written by your correspondents. I call it my "Home Section Scrap Book." I eagerly await the Southern Textile Bulletin each week and devour it and the Home Section from cover to cover and enjoy every line of it.

Here's to the continued success of the Southern Textile Bulletin and the Home Section! May they ever flourish!

Sincerely hoping you'll include me in your happy family, I remain

Your sincere admirer,
LUCILLE F. JOHNSON.

(You are as welcome as Santa Claus at Christmas! Sometime, when we are in Atlanta, we hope to meet you, and see your "Scrap Book." And when we want information about a mill man, we will ask you,—you wonderful girl.—Aunt Becky.)

NEITHER IS PARADISE.

A real estate salesman of the West had just finished describing the glorious opportunities of that part of the country. "All the West needs to become the garden spot of the world," he said, "is good people and water."

"Huh!" replied the prospect. "That's all Hell needs."—Exchange.

In the dining room there was a faint rattle of dishes and after seating her guests, Virgie peeped through the curtains where the colored cook was putting the finishing touches to a table set for six. Her eyes shone in surprise as she turned back and looked into the happy face of Madame, who whispered:

"I thought you'd like it dearest, and I have had such a lovely time planning this surprise for you."

"Oh dear, Madame, how kind and thoughtful! I do hope you have not worried too much. You're always thinking of me, but never of yourself."

"Never of myself? Why haven't you noticed my new robe?" shaking a reproving finger. "Mrs. Lane, what do you think of these 'love-sick' folks? Do you think they'll ever get over it?"

"Never in this world," came the tremulous answer in which there was a note of wistfulness. "True love never dies."

"Not when the beloved falls down in sin?" asked Madame, and could have bitten her tongue out for the blunder. The doctor had grown dreadfully pale, and his eyes, like gleaming embers, seemed glued to his wife's face, waiting for her answer.

"Love is able to lift up the fallen," came the soft answer, and the doctor heaved a sigh of relief, and turned aside to hide his emotion.

John and Virgie exchanged glances. Each knew that the doctor's wife had a cross to bear and was bearing it nobly—praying and hoping for the redemption of her erring husband. And both vowed in their hearts to add their prayers to hers.

Then came the call to dinner. Ralph said that he only should escort Madame, and he bent over her admiringly as he wheeled her in to the head of the lovely table, and she waved him to the seat facing her. John and Virgie sat at her right hand and Dr. and Mrs. Lane on her left. Ralph returned thanks.

CHAPTER XXXII

Soon after they were seated at dinner, a colored boy came to the front door and called:

"Mr. Raf Hellerman, Miss Max'll say you's come dar to de fone, fo' long distance tar de whole line down, please sar!" Ralph sprang to his feet, excused himself and hurried out, winking knowingly at Madame Osborne.

"Mother, or Marjorie, I expect," said John, looking after Ralph, saying "I thought they would call me."

"They probably knew you would be incapable of talking rationally," teased the doctor, smiling toward Virginia.

"You mustn't be jealous now, Mr. Ergle," chided Madame. "I think Ralph deserves some of the 'cake.'"

"So do I," agreed John. "I owe a lot to Ralph. He persuaded me to come to the mountains."

(Continued Next Week)